

DTIC FILE COPY

4

## RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

# CHANGING SOVIET DOCTRINE ON NUCLEAR WAR

Mary C. FitzGerald

AD-A187 722

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**

Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC  
ELECTE  
JAN 11 1988  
S D

A Division of



Hudson Institute

## CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES

4401 Ford Avenue • Post Office Box 16268 • Alexandria, Virginia 22302-0268

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				
1a REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		1b RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS <b>A187722</b>		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3 DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF REPORT		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION / DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) CRM 86-234		5 MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
6a NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Center for Naval Analyses	6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) CNA	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-91)		
6c ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 4401 Ford Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22302-0268		7b ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Navy Department Washington, D C. 20350-2000		
8a NAME OF FUNDING / ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research	8b OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) ONR	9 PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER N00014-87-C-0001		
8c ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 800 North Quincy Street Arlington, Virginia 22217		10 SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO 65154N	PROJECT NO R0148	TASK NO WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO
11 TITLE (Include Security Classification) Changing Soviet Doctrine on Nuclear War (U)				
12 PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Marv C FitzGerald				
13a TYPE OF REPORT Final	13b TIME COVERED FROM TO	14 DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) October 1986	15 PAGE COUNT 70	
16 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION				
17 COSATI CODES		18 SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	Deterrence, Doctrine, Foreign policy, Literature (Soviet), Military doctrine,		
05	04	Military operations, Military strategy, Nuclear warfare, Translations,		
15	07	USSR		
19 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)				
<p>In January 1977, General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev delivered an address in the city of Tula whose impact on Soviet doctrine and capabilities continues to this day. By rejecting the possibility of a means of defense against nuclear weapons, or a damage-limiting capacity in nuclear war, Brezhnev closed the door on a debate that had lasted for over a decade in Soviet military thought. Since Tula, the Soviet politico-military leadership has presented a consensus on the reality of "Mutual Assured Destruction" in present-day conditions. The Soviet debate on the viability of nuclear war as an instrument of policy was likewise resolved by a consensus. nuclear war is so unpromising and dangerous that it remains an instrument of policy only in theory, an instrument of policy that cannot be used. While the Soviet consensus on the diminishing military utility of nuclear weapons represents a ground-breaking shift in doctrine since the heyday of Marshal Sokolovskiy, there is scant evidence of any dispute on the new correlation of war and policy in a nuclear age. Marshal N. V. Ogarkov and other hard-minded military figures have themselves emerged as the architects of the Soviet shift away from a nuclear war-fighting and war-winning strategy, while General Secretary Gorbachev has fashioned a corresponding arms control agenda.</p>				
20 DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT <input type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS		21 ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		
22a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL		22b TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)	22c OFFICE SYMBOL	



# CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES

A Division of Hudson Institute

4401 Ford Avenue • Post Office Box 16268 • Alexandria, Virginia 22302-0268 • (703) 824-2000

9 July 1987

## MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION LIST

Subj: Center for Naval Analyses Research Memorandum 86-234

Encl: (1) CNA Research Memorandum 86-234, "Changing Soviet Doctrine on Nuclear War," by Mary C. FitzGerald, October 1986

1. Enclosure (1) is forwarded as a matter of possible interest.
2. Since L. I. Brezhnev's 1977 address at Tula, the Soviet politico-military leadership has presented a consensus on the diminishing military utility of nuclear war in present-day conditions. While this consensus represents a groundbreaking shift in Soviet doctrine since the heyday of Marshal Sokolovskiy, there is scant evidence of any dispute on the new correlation of war and policy in a nuclear age. Sokolovskiy has, on the contrary, been quietly displaced by a new revolution in Soviet military affairs. Marshal N. V. Ogarkov and other hard-minded Soviet military figures have themselves emerged as the architects of the Soviet shift away from a nuclear war-fighting and war-winning strategy, while General Secretary Gorbachev has shaped a corresponding arms control agenda.

Bradford Dismukes  
Director  
Strategy, Plans, and  
Operations Program

Distribution List:  
Reverse page



Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

Subj: Center for Naval Analyses Research Memorandum 86-234

Distribution List

SNDL

21A1	CINCLANTFLT
21A2	CINCPACFLT
21A3	CINCUSNAVEUR
A2A	OPA
A6	HQMC PR&O
A6	HQMC INTEL
C4F61	NOSIC
FF38	USNA
FF42	NAVPGSCOL
FF44	NAVWARCOL
	Attn: Code E-111
	Attn: Center for Naval Warfare Studies
	Attn: Strategic Studies Group
FS3	NISC
FS5	NAVOPINTCEN

OPNAV

OP-09X  
OP-009  
OP-009Y2  
OP-009Y1  
OP-60  
OP-603  
OP-61  
OP-614  
OP-65  
OP-65B  
NAVY LIBRARY

CRM 86-234 / October 1986

# CHANGING SOVIET DOCTRINE ON NUCLEAR WAR

Mary C. FitzGerald

*Naval Warfare Operations Division*

A Division of



Hudson Institute

---

---

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES

4401 Ford Avenue • Post Office Box 16268 • Alexandria, Virginia 22302-0268

## ABSTRACT

✓  
In January 1977, General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev delivered an address in the city of Tula whose impact on Soviet doctrine and capabilities continues to this day. By rejecting the possibility of a means of defense against nuclear weapons, or a damage-limiting capacity in nuclear war, Brezhnev closed the door on a debate that had lasted for over a decade in Soviet military thought. Since Tula, the Soviet politico-military leadership has presented a consensus on the reality of "Mutual Assured Destruction" in present-day conditions. The Soviet debate on the viability of nuclear war as an instrument of policy was likewise resolved by a consensus: nuclear war is so unpromising and dangerous that it remains an instrument of policy only in theory, an instrument of policy that cannot be used. While the Soviet consensus on the diminishing military utility of nuclear weapons represents a ground-breaking shift in doctrine since the heyday of Marshal Sokolovskiy, there is scant evidence of any dispute on the new correlation of war and policy in a nuclear age. Marshal N. V. Ogarkov and other hard-minded military figures have themselves emerged as the architects of the Soviet shift away from a nuclear war-fighting and war-winning strategy, while General Secretary Gorbachev has fashioned a corresponding arms control agenda. ↗

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction . . . . .	1
II. Strategic Parity . . . . .	3
"Military Superiority" . . . . .	4
The Law of Unity and Struggle of Opposites . . . . .	7
III. Mutual Deterrence . . . . .	11
Consequences of Nuclear War . . . . .	13
The Law of the Negation of the Negation . . . . .	18
IV. War as an Instrument of Policy . . . . .	23
Limited Nuclear War . . . . .	26
The Law of Passage From Quantitative to Qualitative Change . . . . .	29
V. Conclusion . . . . .	33
Notes . . . . .	35
Bibliography . . . . .	55
Appendix A: Soviet Publications . . . . .	A-1-A-2
Appendix B: Soviet Authors . . . . .	B-1-B-4

## I. INTRODUCTION

To enter the world of Western Sovietology is to enter a debate as endless as Lenin's Collected Works. Some analysts have long perceived a Soviet nuclear war-fighting and war-winning strategy,<sup>1</sup> while others have presented evidence that the heart of Soviet national security policy is the prevention of nuclear war.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps even more than capabilities and behavior, changing Soviet doctrine on nuclear war has itself generated this dispute.

In January 1977, General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev delivered a ground-breaking address in the city of Tula whose doctrinal and policy reverberations continue to this day.<sup>3</sup> The essence of Tula was a downgrading of nuclear options in Soviet military thought. A growing body of evidence indicates that in early 1977, coincidentally with Tula, Moscow designated an independent conventional war option as its long-term military development goal.<sup>4</sup> The Soviets now appear to count on the capability of the Warsaw Pact to fight the NATO coalition conventionally from start to finish, without resorting to nuclear weapons. As *Red Star* put it in 1984: "Modern conceptions of a non-nuclear war envisage reconciling the attainment of strategic results using conventional weapons with the readiness to repel a nuclear attack."<sup>5</sup>

In recent years, the significance of Tula has also split Western Sovietology in two.<sup>6</sup> But Western analysts are presenting more and more evidence that changes in Soviet strategy, operational art, and force developments do in fact indicate a Soviet shift away from nuclear options and toward an independent conventional war option. The Defense Intelligence Agency published a report in early 1983 that highlighted "weapons modernization and changes in force structure evident in the Soviet air, ground, and missile forces" that clearly enhance Soviet capabilities to execute "the complex, high-speed conventional operations which are being discussed with ever-increasing frequency by Soviet/ Warsaw Pact military leaders."<sup>7</sup> According to Phillip Petersen and John Hines, the Soviets have already done a great deal "to expand and adjust the structure of their armed forces to accommodate operational concepts that support the conventional offensive."<sup>8</sup> The extent of these structural changes strongly suggests that "this latest phase in the evolution of Soviet strategy is already quite mature."<sup>9</sup>

The present study will not attempt to document the ongoing debate on Soviet nuclear doctrine. It will review Soviet politico-military writings in order to document a shift in Soviet policy that has grown more and more explicit since Tula. While analyses of Soviet capabilities and operational behavior are crucial for determining the U.S.



war-fighting capability, an analysis of Soviet views on nuclear war is crucial for determining the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent capability.

For reasons that include a penchant for secrecy, Soviet writers use a rigorous system of esoteric communication techniques whose decoding requires an equally rigorous cryptology. This study will therefore apply certain methodological criteria that have proved in the past to help discriminate between propaganda and true belief in Soviet writings. Only those major, officially-sanctioned Soviet publications that are designated for internal audiences are cited in the text, and these were reviewed in original Russian. Selection of author/speaker has been restricted to Politburo members and Central Committee elites, prominent military figures, and influential "institutchiki." [NOTE: Soviet sources and commentators are listed alphabetically and identified in appendices A and B.]

While there has long been dispute in the West over the validity of Soviet writings, they have time and again been subsequently confirmed in Soviet hardware, exercises, and operational behavior.<sup>10</sup> James McConnell maintains that "[i]f disinformation be defined as a communication that the Soviet elite, skilled in reading the literature of its specialty, would declare to be an untruth, then there is very little disinformation in the Soviet press."<sup>11</sup> Among others, Richard Pipes and Leon Goure have asserted that the Soviets say what they mean, and usually mean what they say.<sup>12</sup>

Some Western analysts will nonetheless contend that the Soviet statements under examination in this study are merely a "commodity for export."<sup>13</sup> It should here be emphasized that the contrary contention has likewise been alive and well over time. In 1975, Frank R. Barnett argued that "it would be inconceivable that the Moscow regime would risk deluding its own military personnel on such a mass scale, simply to confound the West."<sup>14</sup> About a decade later, Benjamin Lambeth affirmed that "...it has long been recognized by Western analysts that the Soviets can scarcely lie to their own officers charged with implementing Soviet defense guidance merely in order to deceive outsiders."<sup>15</sup> Numerous Western researchers of all persuasions, in fact, are convinced that Soviet writings provide an expansive display-case for *de facto* elite perceptions.<sup>16</sup>

The shift in Soviet doctrine on nuclear war can best be documented by examining several recurrent themes that relate to the correlation of war and policy in Soviet military thought. These include strategic parity and "military superiority," mutual deterrence and "Mutual Assured Destruction" (M.A.D.), war as a continuation and instrument of policy, and the operation of the three dialectical laws in Soviet military affairs. By examining these themes we find a logical chain leading from the Tula principles to a shift in Soviet doctrine on the military utility of nuclear war.

## II. STRATEGIC PARITY

The Soviet leadership has often viewed U.S. political-military strategic intentions as a central concern.<sup>1</sup> Writing in 1981 in *Kommunist*, Marshal N. V. Ogarkov articulated a perennial concern of the Soviet military: the U.S. "is seeking to change in its own favor the approximate military balance prevailing at the present time...."<sup>2</sup> Col. L. Semeyko has explained that "[t]he military and strategic equilibrium existing between the USSR and the United States clearly does not suit the U.S. leadership."<sup>3</sup> Moreover, he asserted, Washington has a global policy "for achieving military superiority by approximately the end of this century...."<sup>4</sup> Taken at face value, these themes have a palpable propaganda content and could doubtless serve other parochial interests.<sup>5</sup> But Soviet military doctrine on the concepts in question indicates that over time they have acquired a quite specific military significance independent of their prominence in Soviet propaganda scripts.

The Soviets rely on a variety of interchangeable terms to express the notion of parity.<sup>6</sup> Col. G. Lukava has defined it as "the approximate balance of combat potentials (of strategic nuclear forces, medium-range nuclear forces, and conventional forces) of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc."<sup>7</sup> But the present study will demonstrate that when the Soviets refer to strategic parity, they mean the capability of both sides to deliver an annihilating retaliatory strike even after subjection to a first strike.

The Soviet military leadership has been quite explicit in its affirmations that parity between the U.S. and USSR exists on all force levels. Among others, Marshal Ogarkov has consistently referred to the fact of parity: "the existing, approximate equilibrium in the correlation of the sides' military forces" (1978); "the existing, approximate equality in medium-range nuclear means in Europe" (1980); "parity between the U.S. and USSR in the quantitative correlation of strategic arms" (1982); "the balance of forces on a regional, European, and global scale" (1983); and "the approximate equality in nuclear arms between the U.S. and USSR" (1985).<sup>8</sup>

Writing in 1982 in *Pravda*, Marshal D. F. Ustinov specifically confirmed the existence of parity in the principal U.S. and Soviet forces: "...[W]hether you take strategic nuclear arms or medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in every case an approximate parity exists between the sides."<sup>9</sup> Marshal Akhromeyev has asserted that "continuing to maintain the approximate military equilibrium between the USSR and the U.S., and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO bloc at the established level is currently one of the main conditions for ensuring the security of states of the socialist community."<sup>10</sup>

The Chief of the Soviet General Staff has explained that while some differences exist, "[t]he truth is that an approximate equilibrium in strategic arms exists between the USSR and the U.S."<sup>11</sup> He stressed further that approximate equality is also the necessary basis for the process of limiting nuclear arms. General of the Army Maksimov has noted that "[e]quality of forces does not at all mean their identical structure."<sup>12</sup>

Col. Semeyko linked parity and the unthinkability of nuclear war in a 1984 article in *Izvestiya*. "A situation has been established that is often called the 'nuclear impasse' in the West," he advised. "The balance of forces nevertheless ensures strategic stability: from a purely military point of view, a nuclear war under its conditions is simply unthinkable."<sup>13</sup> In his 1985 *Kommunist* article, Marshal Sokolov referred to "the military-strategic equilibrium" between the USSR and the U.S., between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and stressed that "[e]normous efforts and means were demanded of the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries to achieve this equilibrium. We will not permit its disruption."<sup>14</sup> Numerous other Soviet commentators have acknowledged the existence of strategic parity between the U.S. and USSR.<sup>15</sup>

### "Military Superiority"

How do the Soviets define "military superiority"? The answer to this question is crucial for understanding the implications of the Tula line. Prior to the existence of parity, attained by the Soviets in the late 60s-early 70s, "superiority" was used either as an amorphous concept or in the traditional sense of an overwhelming preponderance of nuclear might. With few exceptions, this ragged usage prevailed until L. I. Brezhnev's 1977 speech at Tula.

G. A. Trofimenko had articulated a definition of "military superiority" in 1970 that would become mainstream only in the wake of Tula: a unilateral capacity to prevent, by a disarming strike, unacceptable damage from an opponent's retaliatory strike.<sup>16</sup> Pre-Tula mainstream thinking was prepared to concede that all-out nuclear war would result in unacceptable damage in present-day conditions. But it clung to the premise that "[r]aising the effectiveness of means of defense can substantially limit...the destruction associated with the use of nuclear weapons."<sup>17</sup>

At Tula, L. I. Brezhnev affirmed that the USSR was not striving for superiority in armaments with the aim of delivering a first strike.<sup>18</sup> "First strike" was understood in the Western sense: a unilateral damage-limiting capacity in all-out war, achieved through some combination of offensive means and active and passive defensive means

(ABM, counterforce against land and sea, civil defense).<sup>19</sup> Soviet military thought had now concluded that neither side could achieve a unilateral damage-limiting capability; defense of the population against the inevitable retaliatory strike was unattainable.<sup>20</sup>

In a 1978 interview conducted by the German Social Democratic Party Weekly *Vorwärts*, L. I. Brezhnev described the declining utility of "superiority": "The Soviet Union on its part feels that approximate equality and parity are enough for defense needs. We do not set for ourselves the goal of achieving military superiority. We know also that this very concept no longer makes sense given the present enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means for their delivery already accumulated."<sup>21</sup> Writing in *Pravda* in 1984, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko agreed that in present-day conditions, "[c]alculations on achieving military superiority are untenable and without prospect."<sup>22</sup>

A. G. Arbatov impugns the value of superiority in present-day conditions when he stresses that the real political-military meaning of counterforce superiority has been eroded "because, with the present balance of forces, it cannot signify a disarming strike capability."<sup>23</sup> In his 1984 book, Arbatov reaffirms the standard formulation. Military superiority in the real sense of the word "has become unattainable, and one or another partial advantage in strategic forces cannot be transformed into a means of political pressure."<sup>24</sup> Among others, O. Bykov has emphasized that regardless of "the differences in structure of the strategic forces opposing each other, a balance has emerged, excluding the possibility of one side's achieving a decisive superiority over the other."<sup>25</sup>

Marshal Ogarkov cited the no-superiority formula a month after Tula, and has consistently echoed it throughout his writings.<sup>26</sup> Marshal Ustinov announced later that "relying on military superiority is completely hopeless. And it is also senseless in conditions where available arm . . . more than enough to make biological life on earth impossible."<sup>27</sup> Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan was no less explicit: "In fact, given the equality in strategic forces, when both sides have weapons capable of destroying all life on earth many times over, neither the addition of new armaments systems nor the enhancement of their destructive power can yield any substantial military, much less political advantage."<sup>28</sup> Col. Semeyko reiterated the Tula message in a 1984 article in *Red Star*. In present-day conditions, he insisted, "strategic nuclear superiority, like military superiority in general, is unattainable."<sup>29</sup> Many other authoritative commentators have echoed the no-superiority theme.<sup>30</sup>

Since Tula, Soviet elites have obediently equated "military superiority" with a first-strike capability, in both the military and civilian media. Marshal Ustinov, for one, offered an accurate definition of superiority in his 1983 book: "Superiority is solely

offered an accurate definition of superiority in his 1983 book: "Superiority is solely understood to be the attainment of the capability to inflict a strike on the Soviet Union where and when Washington considers it expedient, reckoning on the fact that a retaliatory strike on the U.S. will be smaller in magnitude than under other conditions."<sup>31</sup>

The Soviet anti-SDI campaign clearly reflects the continuing interchangeability, for the Soviets, of the concepts "military superiority" and first-strike capability. Shortly before his death, K. U. Chernenko made the following statement to CNN's Stuart Loory: "To put it simply, the aim [of SDI] is to acquire the capability to deliver a nuclear strike counting on impunity with an anti-missile defense 'shield' to protect oneself against retaliation. This is the same old policy to achieve decisive military superiority...."<sup>32</sup> Since Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech, numerous political and military commentators have likewise reaffirmed the cornerstone of the Tula line: in present-day conditions, "military superiority" is equated with the capability to inflict a first nuclear strike. V. V. Shcherbitskiy, for one, asserted in 1985 that the U.S. "is attempting to achieve decisive military superiority, and to guarantee for itself conditions allowing it to deliver a first nuclear strike while counting on impunity."<sup>33</sup>

Col. V. Chernyshev has confirmed that SDI is linked to "the course of attaining military superiority,...the strategy of being the first to deliver a nuclear strike."<sup>34</sup> Col. V. Viktorov published an article in 1984 that focused on the Pentagon's work in the area of ASAT weapons. The latter resulted from the U.S. quest for "military superiority" over the Soviet Union, a quest for the potential to inflict a first, disarming strike.<sup>35</sup> Also writing in 1984, Col. M. Ponomarev provided one of the most explicit statements to date of the interchangeability of these concepts: U.S. plans to create an extensive anti-missile defense system "are an integral part of the policy of using a first strike, of attaining military superiority."<sup>36</sup> According to Col. E. Buynovskiy, the Reagan administration is concerned not with defense, but with acquiring "a nuclear first-strike capability..., and attainment of military superiority."<sup>37</sup>

The record of written evidence indicates that the Soviet politico-military leadership accepts strategic parity between the U.S. and USSR as a reality of present-day conditions that is grounded in the mutual unattainability of "military superiority"/first-strike capability, or a damage-limiting capacity in nuclear war. The record further indicates that in 1977, in a town that might otherwise still be known only as the home of small-arms and samovars, L. I. Brezhnev enunciated a major reformulation of classic Soviet military policy.

## The Law of Unity and Struggle of Opposites

By denying the possibility of achieving a first-strike capability, defined as a unilateral damage-limiting capacity, Brezhnev had cut the line running from 1965 to 1976 on the possibility of developing a means of defense against nuclear weapons. In Marxist-Leninist terms, this possibility is determined by the dialectical law of unity and struggle of opposites, or the dialectic of arms development.

This dialectic, the process wherein every means of attack generates a new means of defense, has proved crucial in shaping long-term Soviet force development programs. From 1965-1976, the proponents of nuclear force development held center stage precisely because of the open-ended nature of the dialectic of arms development. While they were prepared to concede that all-out nuclear war would result in unacceptable damage in present-day conditions, they deemed it "indisputable that, in all countries that have nuclear weapons, means and methods of active and passive defense against these weapons and their carriers will be perfected."<sup>38</sup>

Col. Ye. Rybkin clarified the premise in late 1965: "There is a possibility of developing and creating new means of waging war, which are capable of reliably parrying an opponent's nuclear strikes."<sup>39</sup> Over a decade later, V. M. Bondarenko was even more explicit: "Granted the potential opponents do have the weapons for mutual destruction, then the side that first manages to create a means of defense against them will acquire a decisive advantage. The history of military-technological development is replete with examples wherein weapons that seemed irresistible have, within a certain time, been countered by sufficiently effective means of defense...."<sup>40</sup>

L. I. Brezhnev broke two grounds of Soviet military policy with his Tula address. First, he defined "military superiority" as the possession of a first-strike capability. Second, he pronounced the impossibility of either side's attaining military superiority, or limiting damage in an all-out nuclear war to acceptable levels, and thus pronounced the impossibility of either side's developing Bondarenko's "sufficiently effective means of defense." As V. I. Zamkovoy explained, "the historical struggle ...between weapons of attack and weapons of defense will apparently be tilted in the future in favor of weapons of attack. Under these circumstances, the very idea of achieving military superiority...becomes absurd.... The ineluctable development of nuclear weapons has led to their beginning, in a certain sense, to negate themselves...."<sup>41</sup>

Western analysts sometimes assert that the Soviets have never viewed offensive nuclear forces as absolute weapons.<sup>42</sup> Neither have the Soviets viewed defensive weapons as absolute: it is the nature of the dialectic of arms development to be

continuous. Since Tula, however, authoritative Soviet political, military, and other commentators have consistently reiterated the Brezhnev formula: neither side can achieve "military superiority"/first-strike capability/"sufficiently effective means of defense" because the dialectic of arms development will be tilted in the future in favor of offensive weapons.

The dialectic of arms development is the process wherein every means of attack generates a new means of defense. But the process continues: every means of defense then generates a new means of attack, and so on. In other words, every weapon breeds its own counter-weapon. Soviet references to this phenomenon began to emerge again en masse after the "Star Wars" speech. In his very first statement on the proposed U.S. program, Yu. V. Andropov reminded the world that "[w]hen the USSR and the U.S. began discussing the problem of strategic arms, they agreed that there is an inseverable interconnection between strategic offensive and defensive weapons. And it was not by chance that the treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms was simultaneously signed by our countries in 1972 [year of the ABM Treaty]."<sup>43</sup>

This inseverable connection between defensive and offensive weapons, between every weapon and its counter-weapon, has been stressed by numerous elite commentators during the anti-SDI campaign, including the then Foreign Minister A. Gromyko.<sup>44</sup> A. G. Arbatov has likewise noted that "the dialectical interdependence between the development of defensive and of offensive weapons is real in the sphere of strategic weapons...."<sup>45</sup> In 1985, A. Kokoshin wrote that creation of the space-based systems will inevitably lead to the emergence of "systems for resisting those weapons, after which more weapons to combat those systems will appear."<sup>46</sup> Kokoshin has also summarized the view of numerous Soviet elite commentators: "After all, the entire history of creating new weapons proves: for every weapon, a counter-weapon is always found."<sup>47</sup> A. Bovin has asserted the general conclusion of the dialectic of arms development: "The experience of the development of military hardware shows that offensive weapons ultimately gain the upper hand over defensive ones. And there are no grounds for hoping that everything will be the opposite in the given case."<sup>48</sup>

Especially in the context of the Soviet anti-SDI campaign, the top Soviet military leadership has likewise reinvigorated the law of unity and struggle of opposites.<sup>49</sup> In late 1985, Marshal Sokolov asserted that in signing the ABM Treaty, the U.S. and USSR "agreed that an indissoluble interconnection exists between strategic offensive and defensive arms."<sup>50</sup> Marshal Akhromeyev has held that "[t]he interconnection between strategic defensive and offensive arms is enduring and objective in nature, irrespective of the technical level of development reached by those arms."<sup>51</sup> In late 1985, General of the Army Shabanov concluded that the creation of defensive

systems "inevitably provokes the qualitative and quantitative improvement of offensive weapons systems.... The history of armed combat and the dialectic of the development of the means of attack and defense confirm this.... The absolute weapon does not exist."<sup>52</sup>

Marshal Ogarkov is the only top Soviet military leader in recent years who has discussed the operation of all three dialectical laws in military affairs. In light of the SDI, his views on this law—the process wherein every means of attack generates a means of defense, and every means of defense generates a new means of attack—are of more than theoretical interest. Ogarkov's writings have consistently echoed the Tula formula of the offense's edge over the defense. In his 1978 *Kommunist* article, he explained that "the history of wars convincingly testifies,...to the constant contradiction between the means of attack and defense. The appearance of new means of attack has always [inevitably] led to the creation of corresponding means of counter-action, and this in the final analysis has led to the development of new methods for conducting engagements, battles, and operations [and the war in general]. *This also applies fully to nuclear-missile weapons, whose rapid development stimulated military-scientific theory and practice to actively develop means and methods of counteraction. The appearance of means of defense against weapons of mass destruction in turn prompted the improvement of nuclear-missile means of attack.*"<sup>53</sup>

The foregoing passage was repeated *verbatim* in Ogarkov's 1982 book, with the addition of the words in brackets.<sup>54</sup> In his 1985 book, however, Ogarkov made several significant changes in his standard discussion of this dialectical law. First, the sentences italicized above did not appear in *History Teaches Vigilance*. Second, he added a discussion that had never appeared before. World War I, he said, had led to a situation wherein the defense proved to be stronger than the offense. In the course of World War II, however, a new contradiction arose: the means of offense proved to be stronger than the means of defense. As a result, during the war and especially in the post-war period, "means of defense were developed at an accelerated rate...*whose skillful use at a certain stage balanced the means of offense and defense to some degree.*"<sup>55</sup>

By excising the italicized sentences of 1978 and 1982, and replacing them with the notion of a "balance" in nuclear means of offense and defense in 1985, Ogarkov may be affirming that he sees no military utility in the further "improvement of nuclear-missile means of attack."<sup>56</sup> He may in fact be referring to a neutralization of nuclear weapons in general. This is supported by his 1985 removal of a sentence that had always appeared in his previous discussions of the law of unity and struggle of opposites: "This [the law] applies fully to nuclear-missile weapons,...." Without the



possibility of "military superiority"/first-strike capability, without a defense against unacceptable damage in nuclear war, the military utility of nuclear weapons of necessity declines.

### III. MUTUAL DETERRENCE

One of the most obvious aspects of the Soviet-American strategic relationship has been the attainment and recognition by both sides of a state of parity in mutual deterrence: each side must be able to respond with a devastating retaliatory strike even if the other were to launch a massive surprise attack.<sup>1</sup> Writing in 1980, G. Trofimenko argued that the creation by the Soviet Union of a strategic arsenal comparable to the U.S. strategic arsenal, not only in the number of systems but also in quality, had radically changed the strategic picture. The American force was neutralized by the Soviet Union's force, he explained, "and the trend towards mutual deterrence of the sides, not in words but in fact, came to be dominant."<sup>2</sup>

Raymond Garthoff has noted that during the key formative period of Soviet arms control policy, "there were a number of very clear and explicit endorsements in *Military Thought* by influential Soviet military leaders of the concepts of mutual assured retaliation and mutual deterrence."<sup>3</sup> Garthoff has likewise described the connection between these concepts. Mutual deterrence in Soviet writings "is usually expressed in terms of assured retaliatory capability which would devastate the aggressor,.... This formula avoids identification with the specific content of the American concept of 'mutual assured destruction,' often expressed in terms of a countervalue capability for destroying a specified percentage of the opponent's industry and population. This American interpretation is much more limited than the Soviet recognition of mutual deterrence resting on mutual capability for devastating retaliation unacceptable to a rational potential initiator of war, without calculations of arbitrary industrial and population losses which theoretically would be acceptable costs."<sup>4</sup>

Writing in *Kommunist* in 1981, A. Arbatov articulated the Soviet acceptance of M.A.D. when he reminded his readers that by the end of the 1960s, "as strategic parity took shape between the USSR and the U.S., the U.S. leadership was compelled to acknowledge that the Soviet Union had acquired an indisputable ability to destroy a hypothetical aggressor by a retaliatory strike. This possibility was called a capacity for 'assured destruction' as a result of retaliation, and the U.S. could not help reckon with the fact that it had arisen more or less symmetrically for the two sides."<sup>5</sup>

G. Gerasimov explicitly confirmed the Soviet acceptance of M.A.D. in 1983: "then, as now, both sides in the nuclear confrontation possessed an assured capability to inflict an annihilating retaliatory strike on the aggressor (*the Soviet formula*), or to inflict 'unacceptable damage' on the attacking party as long as the situation for 'mutual assured destruction' exists (*the American formula*)."<sup>6</sup>

The cornerstone message of Tula was the unattainability of "military superiority"/first-strike capability by either of the sides. This formula, by Gerasimov's admission the Soviet formula for M.A.D., is repeated with consistency by the Soviet military leadership. Marshal Ogarkov in particular has grown more explicit over time regarding the Soviet formula for M.A.D. In 1983 he published an article in *Red Star* that included a concrete acknowledgement of M.A.D.: "Given the modern development and spread of nuclear arms in the world, a defender will always retain that quantity of nuclear means which are capable of inflicting 'unacceptable damage', as former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara once put it, on an aggressor in a retaliatory strike.... In present-day conditions, therefore, only suicides can gamble on a nuclear first strike."<sup>7</sup>

Twice in 1984 and again in the 1985 book, Ogarkov was determined to make a point regarding unacceptable damage. In his 1984 interview in *Red Star*, he asserted that "with the quantity and diversity of nuclear-missile means achieved, it is already impossible to destroy them [the opponent's nuclear-missile means] with one strike. An annihilating retaliatory strike on an aggressor with even a limited number of the nuclear warheads left to a defender, a strike inflicting unacceptable damage, is inevitable in present-day conditions."<sup>8</sup>

In his 1984 post-transfer article in *Kommunist of the Armed Forces*, Ogarkov reiterated the above formulation for M.A.D. But he clarified the phrase "a strike inflicting unacceptable damage" with "a retaliation depriving the aggressor of the capability thereafter of conducting not only the war, but also any kind of serious operations...."<sup>9</sup> This fine-tuning of unacceptable damage was repeated in his 1985 book.<sup>10</sup>

Variations on the aforementioned formula for M.A.D. have become standard fare in post-Tula Soviet thought. A. Arbatov noted in his 1984 book that "...the mutual capability of both powers to inflict unacceptable damage upon each other even with a retaliatory strike made a first nuclear strike senseless and brought about a stability of the strategic balance."<sup>11</sup>

While the Soviets have enunciated their own formula for M.A.D., they have also been known to echo the American terminology. Mikhail Suslov observed in 1980 that "[t]he possibility of potential opponents destroying each other many times over has long been acknowledged."<sup>12</sup> Writing in *Red Star* in 1982, Marshal Kulikov held that the concentration of nuclear weapons in the center of the European continent was already sufficient for "repeated mutual destruction."<sup>13</sup> As recently as early 1986, Col. Semeyko noted that quantitative improvements in the late. means of armed

combat have led to an unprecedented phenomenon: "the potential for the repeated destruction of each of the sides."<sup>14</sup> Elsewhere in the article he refers to "the inevitability of mutual destruction" and "the danger of mutual nuclear destruction." With the implementation of SDI, he continued, "U.S. acknowledgement of the inevitability of mutual destruction as a result of nuclear war would be replaced by a stake on the destruction of only one side."

Soviet elite commentators have strongly condemned the Western contention that SDI is more stabilizing than M.A.D. As already indicated, President Reagan's controversial initiative has incited a revival of Soviet discussions on the law of unity and struggle of opposites, or the dialectic of arms development. SDI has likewise provoked a flurry of Soviet statements on mutual vulnerability and M.A.D. One of the linchpins of the entire anti-SDI campaign, in fact, is the charge that SDI is inherently destabilizing precisely because it threatens to undermine the more equalizing reality of M.A.D.

SDI has evoked the most explicit Soviet statement on M.A.D. ever found by this author. As indicated earlier, G. Gerasimov wrote in 1983 that the mutual assured capability to inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor constituted the "American formula" for M.A.D. In turn, the mutual assured capability to inflict an annihilating retaliatory strike on the aggressor constituted the "Soviet formula" for M.A.D. Gerasimov then emphasized that "[t]his capability is determined, apart from everything else, by very restricted limitations on developing missile defense in the Soviet Union and the U.S."<sup>15</sup>

In 1985, G. A. Trofimenko stated clearly that (1) the SALT II Treaty has cemented the premises of M.A.D., (2) strategic parity is rooted in M.A.D., and (3) mutual deterrence is synonymous with mutual vulnerability. "But was it the Soviet Union...that scrapped the SALT II agreement, which confirmed the situation of mutual assured destruction at the level of complete parity? Is it the Soviet Union...that nurtures the idea of liquidating the ABM Treaty, which...represents the best guarantee of preserving the mutual vulnerability of the two sides, and thereby also of deterrence through its realistic function of persuading the two sides of the need to refrain from the first strike?"<sup>16</sup>

### Consequences of Nuclear War

The Soviet formula for M.A.D. has been defined as the possession by "both sides" of an assured capability to inflict an annihilating retaliatory strike on the aggressor. While the Soviets have not been slavish in adopting American terminology for M.A.D., they have developed other formulas that are at least equivalent and perhaps

even stronger than M.A.D.: "extinction of world civilization" and "annihilation of mankind." These formulas have been echoed with consistency since Tula by the top political and military leaders, in officially-sanctioned publications designated for internal audiences.

Over the years, Soviet statements on the consequences of nuclear war have ranged in magnitude from "dangerous" to "irreparable" to "lethal." In 1973, Col. Rybkin warned that a nuclear war could, but not necessarily would, lead to the loss of hundreds of millions of lives.<sup>17</sup> For years there was apparently a distinction among the millions of casualties expected in a theater war, the tens of millions expected from a limited intercontinental exchange, and the hundreds of millions expected from all-out nuclear war. But Col. Shirman clearly articulated the pre-Tula mainstream line when discussing the possibility of developing a means of defense against nuclear weapons in 1972: "Consequently, the existence of technology making possible the annihilation of hundreds of millions of people does not at all mean the extinction of mankind if a nuclear war breaks out...."<sup>18</sup>

Considering the demonstrable significance of formulas in Soviet elite writings, it is telling that since Tula, the consequences of nuclear war have become explicit and unequivocal in Soviet discourse: from the quantitative criteria of the 1970s to the "extinction of world civilization" and the "annihilation of mankind." The timing was right for this shift, especially in light of the Tula pronouncement on the impossibility of either side's attaining a first-strike capability. Theoretically, at least, such a capability would have limited damage in an all-out nuclear war to acceptable levels.

Post-Tula consequence statements are distinguishable by the degree of probability involved: the stated consequences are likely to occur ("can/could"), or the stated consequences are inevitable ("will/would"). Regardless of the formula used, however, the stated consequences extend to *both sides* in the nuclear confrontation by virtue of extending to "mankind" and "civilization." Such statements thereby qualify as acknowledgements of the reality of M.A.D. in present-day conditions.

In 1980, L. I. Brezhnev announced that "[i]t has now come to the point where, if the weapons presently stockpiled are put into action, mankind would be completely annihilated."<sup>19</sup> One year later the General Secretary reiterated that "the means for waging war, means of mass destruction, have now assumed such a scope that their use would pose the question of the existence of many peoples and, what is more, the whole of modern civilization."<sup>20</sup> Later that year he wrote that "[a]rsenals of weapons have been created on our planet, the use of which would not only inflict an irreparable loss on world civilization, but would also generate a threat to the very existence of

mankind.”<sup>21</sup> Elsewhere Brezhnev asserted that “[t]he very nature of modern arms has become such that, if they are used, the future of all mankind will be at stake.”<sup>22</sup>

K. U. Chernenko likewise asserted that “[t]oday, any responsible state figure must recognize that putting hopes on force, on the use of nuclear-missile weapons, places the future of mankind in doubt.”<sup>23</sup> Several of Gorbachev’s “elect” have also echoed the post-Tula consensus. G. M. Korniyenko has cited Brezhnev’s statement that “if the weapons presently stockpiled are put into action, mankind would be completely annihilated.”<sup>24</sup> In 1981, E. Shevardnadze wrote that thermonuclear war “would cause the destruction of all mankind.”<sup>25</sup> In the same year, V. Zagladin warned that “today, following the appearance of nuclear and missile weapons, the nature of weaponry has changed, and any new major war, not to mention a global conflict, could prove to be fatal to all mankind.”<sup>26</sup>

G. V. Romanov asserted in 1981 that “[t]he means of warfare have now acquired such destructive strength that their use would cast doubt not only on the existence of many peoples, but also of all modern civilization.”<sup>27</sup> Writing in 1980, K. V. Rusakov affirmed that “[s]o many [nuclear-missile weapons] have been stockpiled that if all these means were used, life on earth would be destroyed.”<sup>28</sup> L. Tolkunov warned in 1983 that “the strongest nuclear powers possess a destructive force that would, in the event of a military conflict, be able to eliminate life on earth altogether,....”<sup>29</sup> A. G. Arbatov published a book in 1980 wherein he noted that “[c]olossal stockpiles of means of destruction have been accumulated on earth, which are capable of putting an end to our civilization.”<sup>30</sup> Arbatov has elsewhere written that “[a]ll new additions to the arsenals of global devastation change virtually nothing in a nuclear potential already sufficient to destroy life on earth many times over.”<sup>31</sup> Throughout his writings, in fact, Arbatov has focused on the issue as he sees it: “The thermonuclear potentials accumulated on the planet, which bear a threat to the very existence of our civilization, have made a deep imprint on the interdependence of military power, strategy, and policy.”<sup>32</sup>

G. K. Shakhnazarov has argued that “[a] general recognition of the impermissibility of a world nuclear conflict and its suicidal nature for mankind may be considered the chief result of the social development and ideological struggle of recent decades.”<sup>33</sup> But in 1984, he provided one of the most explicit Soviet consequence statements to date when he referred to “the total nature of nuclear war, which would lead with inevitability to the extinction of all mankind and the whole of civilization.”<sup>34</sup>

Also writing in 1984, G. A. Vorontsov agreed that “now armies are equipped with a vast arsenal of mass-destruction weapons that are totally sufficient to annihilate

the whole of world civilization."<sup>35</sup> He went on to warn that "nuclear weapons, created by man, are capable of also annihilating their creator, man as a biological species,...."<sup>36</sup> R. G. Bogdanov has noted that "nuclear weapons,...are an identical threat to the states of different social systems,...whose use would place the very existence of mankind in question."<sup>37</sup>

O. Bykov published an article in 1983 wherein he agreed that "[t]he use of mass-destruction weapons would bring about an enormous number of victims, and turn the centers of world production and culture into ruins. At stake here is human civilization and, possibly, life itself on earth."<sup>38</sup> A. Bovin has affirmed that the thermonuclear threat "will mean zero security for the U.S., as for all of mankind: in other words, it will mean the absolute threat of its total annihilation."<sup>39</sup>

As indicated above, Shakhnazarov's 1984 statement was unequivocal regarding the mutuality of assured destruction: "nuclear war... would lead with inevitability to the extinction of all mankind and the whole of civilization."<sup>40</sup> The Soviet military leadership has similarly expanded the consequences of nuclear war to include all mankind and the whole of civilization. In his 1981 article in *Kommunist*, Marshal Ogarkov warned that "[i]n terms of ferocity and scale of potential destruction, it [a new world war] could be compared with no wars of the past. The very nature of modern weapons is such that, if they are put into action, the future of all mankind would be at stake."<sup>41</sup> He specifically cites L.I. Brezhnev in his 1982 book: "The very nature of modern weapons has become such that, if they are used, the future of all mankind will be at stake."<sup>42</sup>

Ogarkov's post-transfer writings do not differ from their predecessors. In the 1984 article in *Kommunist of the Armed Forces*, Ogarkov asserted that world wars "are fraught with the threat of annihilation for the whole of world civilization."<sup>43</sup> He also stressed that a world nuclear war would "threaten the total annihilation of human civilization."<sup>44</sup> In his 1985 book, Ogarkov not only repeated the foregoing statements *verbatim*, but also added that in the hands of the imperialists, nuclear-missile means "have created a real threat to the existence of all mankind."<sup>45</sup>

In his 1982 book, Marshal Ustinov cited L. I. Brezhnev's assertion that if nuclear weapons were put into action, "the future of all mankind would be at stake."<sup>46</sup> In the same 1982 *Pravda* article in which he declared that victory in nuclear war was impossible, Ustinov maintained that in present-day conditions, "available arms are more than enough to make biological life on earth impossible."<sup>47</sup> While Marshal Sokolov does not specify nuclear war, he asserted in 1985 that a "[w]orld-wide conflict would mean the extinction of human civilization."<sup>48</sup> In 1980, Marshal Akhromeyev

asserted in *Red Star* that in the event of their use, nuclear weapons "could destroy everything living on earth many times over."<sup>49</sup>

A review of the literature reveals that Soviet military figures on all levels have joined the post-Tula consensus on the mutually destructive consequences of nuclear war. General of the Army A. Gribkov's 1984 article in the *Military-historical Journal* serves as an example, for in it he wrote that nuclear war "can lead not only to the annihilation of world civilization, but also of life itself on earth."<sup>50</sup> Gen.-Lt. Volkogonov warned in 1982 that "even the partial, let alone the full use of the presently available arsenal of the nuclear states could pose the question of the existence of civilization."<sup>51</sup> In 1984 he reaffirmed that nuclear war "can lead to the extinction of human civilization...."<sup>52</sup> Col.-Gen. Sredin wrote in 1982 that nuclear war could lead "to the death of all civilization, and could make the existence of all living things on earth impossible."<sup>53</sup> Gen.-Maj. Tyushkevich has noted that "the means for waging war, means of mass destruction, have now assumed such a scope that their use would pose the question of the existence of many peoples and, what is more, the whole of modern civilization."<sup>54</sup> Writing in *Pravda* shortly after Tula, Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan referred to "the equality of strategic forces, when both sides have weapons capable of destroying all life on earth many times over,...."<sup>55</sup>

Col. Rybkin stressed in 1982 that the need for military detente and disarmament "is persistently dictated by the availability of huge arsenals of mass-destruction means in the world, which threaten the very existence of mankind."<sup>56</sup> He went on to cite remarks by "top Soviet leaders" that nuclear war "is madness and the road to the destruction of civilization."<sup>57</sup> He has acknowledged elsewhere that "mankind and civilization...could perish during a world nuclear war, the threat of which has been increasing."<sup>58</sup> Rybkin certainly argued the mutuality of destruction when he asserted that "a nuclear war,...could destroy the whole of world civilization."<sup>59</sup>

In the late 1970s, coincidentally with Tula, Soviet mainstream thinking revived the practice of citing Lenin's forecasts on the future impossibility of war due to its destructiveness: "war between the leading countries will not only be the greatest of crimes, but also can, and inevitably will, lead to the undermining of the very conditions essential for the existence of human society."<sup>60</sup> According to Richard Pipes, Lenin's doctrines "form the basis of all political and military indoctrination in that country."<sup>61</sup> Raymond Garthoff has pinpointed the significance of Lenin's writings: "Lenin's works today, after all, are to those of us living in the real world not of interest because they represent some fount of wisdom, but because contemporary Soviet selection of particular statements from the apparently inexhaustible store of Lenin's writings tells us



something about the present Soviet line in support of which Soviet spokesmen invoke his authority."<sup>62</sup>

Prior to Tula, the following words of Lenin on war were cited by the proponents of a long-term nuclear force development program: "No matter how great the destruction of culture, it is impossible to strike it from historical existence; it will be hard to restore, but no destruction will ever lead to the complete disappearance of culture."<sup>63</sup> In light of the Western consensus that references to Lenin's written legacy are an indicator of the presence of Soviet doctrine, the post-Tula revival of his other statement on war's destructiveness should not go unremarked.

In 1980, G. M. Korniyenko wrote that "V. I. Lenin warned that war with the use of the latest mighty achievements of science and technology 'could lead, and inevitably will lead, to the undermining of the very conditions essential for the existence of human society.' This Leninist warning is all the more valid today, ...."<sup>64</sup> Among others, such luminaries as Boris Ponomarev, Col.-Gen. Sredin, and Gen.-Maj. Milovidov have likewise echoed this Leninist warning.<sup>65</sup>

Finally, the record of written evidence yields numerous other Soviet political, military, and academic commentators who have subscribed to the post-Tula consensus on the mutuality of a nuclear war's destructiveness.<sup>66</sup>

### **The Law of the Negation of the Negation**

Since Stalin's death, the reverberating effects of the "nuclear revolution in military affairs" on the essence of modern war have saturated Soviet elite writings. Soviet analysts have often discussed the impact of nuclear weapons on military theory and practice in connection with the dialectical law of the negation of the negation. During the 1960s, two schools of thought in the USSR competed for the imprimatur on long-term Soviet military development. The first group (hereafter referred to as "Nikol'skyites" after one of its members), argued that nuclear war had reached its inner dialectical limits and "negated itself," that there were no prospects for defending against nuclear weapons, and that the ensuing universal destruction would therefore be so great as to make the concept of victory meaningless.<sup>67</sup>

N. M. Nikol'skiy summarized the thesis of his controversial 1964 book as follows: "The disappearance of the possibility of victory in a world thermonuclear war as a means of achieving the political objectives of states, and the negation of all the military categories of the institution of war in thermonuclear war, testify to the fact that world thermonuclear war is, essentially, no longer war but the self-negation of war."<sup>68</sup>

But in late 1965, the Nikol'skyites and their thesis retreated in the face of the opposing school. Certain military figures like Gen.-Maj. Bochkarev stood solidly behind the development of nuclear force options. He denied that victory in all-out nuclear war was impossible, and that it would result in the destruction of civilization, particularly—and this was the theoretical marrow of his school—given the prospects for future technological development.<sup>69</sup> Like Bochkarev, Col. Rybkin charged that the Nikol'skyites not only ignored crucial factors that validated all-out nuclear war, but were also mistaken in their prognosis of future technological trends. In late 1965, he enunciated the school's position: "There is a possibility of developing and creating new means of waging war, which are capable of reliably parrying an opponent's nuclear strikes."<sup>70</sup>

In short, nuclear war had not negated itself; the present balance of weapons systems was only a moment in the inner dialectic of the military-technological process; and a means of defense could and would be developed against nuclear weapons. The Nikol'skyites did not become extinct: Nikol'skiy himself published a book in 1970 that still brandished the thesis that nuclear war had negated itself. But the opposing school appears to have been decisive in influencing Soviet force development programs, because nuclear options remained important until the late 1970s.

The post-Tula rehabilitation of the Nikol'skyites is therefore one of the clearest indicators of the change wrought by Tula.<sup>71</sup> Nikol'skiy himself surfaced with a new publication and the same thesis. Nuclear war had reached its inner dialectical limits in the material-technological, economic, and political senses; it had therefore negated itself. He went on to explain that "the approach of the material-technical limit of world wars can be characterized as the creation and possession by opposing states of military technology that can make war so destructive that it becomes practically impossible."<sup>72</sup> He then stressed that as regards nuclear, biological, and chemical, "*but not conventional*" weapons, they are already reaching this "material-technical level of destructive and lethal power at the present time."<sup>73</sup>

Since Tula, the "self-negation" thesis has been elevated to mainstream Soviet thought.<sup>74</sup> G. K. Shakhnazarov described Nikol'skiy as a "Soviet researcher" in 1981, and cited excerpts from his 1978 book.<sup>75</sup> Gen.-Maj. Milovidov and Col. Rybkin, two of the principal opponents of the mid-60s Nikol'skyites and their "self-negation" thesis, publicly reversed themselves after Tula.<sup>76</sup>

In sharp contrast to the mid-60s, when the Nikol'skyites were attacked publicly for their "self-negation" thesis, many Soviet writers have joined Milovidov and Rybkin in echoing the once-heretical views. N. I. Lebedev has argued that "a nuclear war...is

capable of destroying not only world civilization, but also life itself on earth. There will be no victors in such a war. And in that case it loses its political sense and negates itself...."77 In a 1983 article, M. V. Igolkin sounds more like Nikol'skiy than Nikol'skiy: "The dialectics of war have reached the stage where war negates itself as a means of resolving conflicts and as a continuation of politics."78

In his 1985 book, Marshal Ogarkov's discussion of the law of the negation of the negation in military affairs—e.g., the replacement of the cavalry by mechanized infantry—follows all of his previous discussions practically *verbatim*. But at the end of his discussion he introduces a passage that has never appeared before in his writings: "The law of the negation of the negation, the birth of the new and the extinction of the old, is of a universal nature. But this law is manifested, like all of the other laws of the dialectic, in different ways: in nature, involuntarily; in society and consequently in military affairs, as a tendency and necessarily through the activities of people. The leaps from old to new are also not standardized in terms of time. For the barley grain sown in the soil, the negation of the negation comes in the fruiting spikes of the new harvest after several months; while wars, appearing at the dawn of class society, have been blazing for a millenium and still have not died out. But this by no means indicates the eternity of wars, as bourgeois historians and politicians claim. No. *They are also subject to the action of this dialectical law of development.* And the law of the negation of the negation underscores precisely this thought: both in military theory and in the practical experience of military affairs, one must not absolutize."79

As already indicated, the Nikol'skyites believed that war had negated itself primarily because a means of defense against nuclear weapons was impossible. In light of the startling changes Ogarkov made in his 1985 discussion of the means of defense and means of attack, his unprecedented statement in the 1985 book, that war is also subject to the law of self-negation, assumes a potentially large significance. When viewed in the context of these discussions on evolving military technology, his position on the diminishing military utility of nuclear war becomes clear.

Whether or not the Soviets accept M.A.D. as a reality in present-day conditions has perhaps emerged as the most contentious issue in Western Sovietology over the years. The present section has demonstrated that since Tula, the Soviet politico-military leadership has presented a consensus on the mutuality of a nuclear war's destructiveness. These statements are provided with consistency over time in the major, officially sanctioned publications that are designated for internal audiences. It is unlikely that the entire Soviet publishing apparatus would consistently swing into action merely to deceive American analysts as well as its own military cadres.

When Brezhnev rejected at Tula the possibility of developing a means of defense against nuclear weapons, he thereby rejected the possibility of limiting the destructive consequences of a nuclear exchange to acceptable levels. According to the Soviets, strategic parity is thus a parity in M.A.D. The Soviets themselves have described the Soviet formula for M.A.D. as the possession by "both sides" of an assured capability to deliver an annihilating retaliatory strike on an aggressor. Since Tula, they have clearly expanded the destructiveness of a nuclear war's consequences: millions and hundreds of millions of casualties have been displaced by the extinction of world civilization and the annihilation of all mankind. Over the years, all of the top political and military leaders have subscribed to one or both of these formulas to express the reality of mutual assured destruction in present-day conditions.

#### IV. WAR AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY

Since post-Tula Soviet military thought presents a consensus on the reality of M.A.D. in present-day conditions, what is the Soviet view of the military utility of nuclear war? Owing to Lenin's study of Clausewitz, the Soviets have long discussed war as both a "continuation" and "instrument" of politics. While there is often confusion in the West concerning the relationship between these concepts, the Russian words are clearly discrete.<sup>1</sup> As Robert Arnett has noted, the Soviets have repeatedly stressed that to view war as a continuation of politics in a nuclear age is not the same as to view it as a practical instrument of politics.<sup>2</sup> While the two concepts are linked, war as a continuation of politics differs concretely from war as an instrument of politics.

According to Gen.-Maj. A. S. Milovidov, "[c]onfusion is being allowed to occur between two different, though interconnected problems: the question of the social orientation of war and the question of the destructive consequences of nuclear war...."<sup>3</sup> Writing in 1984, Col. A. Dmitriyev explained that the correct approach lies in distinguishing the question about the nature and essence of nuclear war from the question about its possible consequences and effectiveness as an instrument. A world nuclear war would be both a continuation of imperialism's aggressive politics and its instrument. But today one cannot fail to see, stressed Dmitriyev, that "such a war cannot be an *effective* instrument of aggressive politics. It will not produce the results expected by imperialism's strategists; rather, its consequences will be catastrophic for all people on earth. That is why nuclear war cannot be permitted."<sup>4</sup>

In a 1984 book entitled *Marxist-Leninist Doctrine on War and the Army*, Gen.-Lt. D. A. Volkogonov cites Lenin as emphasizing that "...war is a reflection of that domestic politics which the given country pursues prior to war.... War is politics throughout; it is a continuation of the pursuit..., by classes, of the same goals by other means."<sup>5</sup> Volkogonov then frames the sacred formulation for the present: "It must be said quite categorically that nuclear-missile war fully retains the general social essence of war within its genetic foundation: it is a continuation of politics by other, violent means." Gen.-Lt. P. Zhilin has reiterated that "[w]ar has been and remains a continuation of politics."<sup>6</sup> It is politics throughout, "regardless of the level reached in the development of the means for waging the armed struggle." The development of military technology and of the means of warfare "does not eliminate the circumstances that trigger wars or void them of their political content."

But the Soviets are now agreed that nuclear war has lost its expediency as an instrument of policy. Shortly before he died, K. U. Chernenko wrote that "it is impossible

to achieve any kind of political objectives" with the help of nuclear war.<sup>7</sup> Writing in *Pravda* in 1980, Boris Ponomarev noted that "...both in the quantitative and qualitative senses, the weapons for destroying people have reached the level where world war as a means of achieving a political objective has become impossible."<sup>8</sup> Ye. Velikhov advised in 1982 that "[n]uclear weapons differ in principle from conventional types of weapons. They must not be regarded as acceptable instruments of war."<sup>9</sup>

G. A. Trofimenko published an article in 1980 wherein he argued that war's being the servant of politics "does not at all make a world war with the use of nuclear weapons acceptable, a realistic instrument of policy."<sup>10</sup> Precisely because nuclear war cannot serve any rational political objective, and the very means for such a war, nuclear missiles, make the price of gaining any political objective with their aid not simply excessively high but prohibitive, "nuclear war also ceases to be a practical instrument of policy at the present time, remaining such only in theory: an instrument of policy that you cannot use."

In 1984, G. A. Vorontsov also echoed the prevailing, post-Tula line when he warned that "the consequences of a nuclear war are so destructive that military operations cannot be regarded as a rational instrument of foreign policy."<sup>11</sup> Also writing in 1984, G. K. Shakhnazarov described one of the features of the nuclear era in the following manner: "the political objectives do not exist that would justify the use of means capable of leading to a nuclear war."<sup>12</sup> In 1980, A. Bovin asked his readers whether one can look today on a general nuclear-missile war as another, yet nonetheless rational instrument of state policy. "It is obvious that a retaliatory strike potential...deprives such a choice of any rationality," he wrote, "and automatically transforms aggression into suicide, into an aggressor's self-destruction."<sup>13</sup> F. Burlatskiy wrote that "a world thermonuclear war has no rational objective,...."<sup>14</sup>

But Col. Rybkin was even more explicit when he cited Lenin as saying that "there are conditions under which violence...can produce no results whatsoever." That thesis is applicable precisely to world war involving the use of nuclear missiles, Rybkin continued, which under present conditions make such a war "absolutely unacceptable as an instrument of policy, and absolutely unacceptable not only from the standpoint of pragmatic considerations, but chiefly for moral and ethical reasons."<sup>15</sup>

While the record of written evidence supports the primacy of post-Tula thought on the issue of nuclear war as an instrument of policy, a nuclear war remains a continuation of politics in the Leninist sense. But in present-day conditions it has lost its rationality in this context as well, as K. U. Chernenko noted during a 1981 Lenin Day Address: "Never before have attempts to make use of weaponry to resolve disputes or

conflicts carried such a threat to the whole of civilization, or even to life in our world. Hence the indisputable conclusion: it is criminal to look upon nuclear war as a rational, almost legitimate continuation of politics."<sup>16</sup>

Prior to his transfer, Marshal Ogarkov appears to have subscribed to the prevailing line on this ideologically sensitive issue. In 1979 he referred to "the essence of war as a continuation of the politics of classes and states by means of force."<sup>17</sup> In the 1982 book, he wrote that a war unleashed by imperialism would be "a continuation of their aggressive politics,...."<sup>18</sup> But in his 1984 post-transfer article in *Kommunist of the Armed Forces*, Ogarkov decided to cite the Chernenko statement *verbatim*.<sup>19</sup> He repeats it in the 1985 book, but with two differences. First, he does not attribute the statement to Chernenko as he did in 1984. Second, Ogarkov has inserted an additional word into the original statement, so that it now reads: "...it is criminal to look upon nuclear war as a rational, almost legitimate *means* of continuing politics."<sup>20</sup> This may be an attempt on Ogarkov's part to correct Chernenko, as it brings the statement closer to the more acceptable line: that nuclear war has ceased to be a rational instrument or means for achieving political objectives.

And this Ogarkov also states, explicitly for the first time, in both of his post-transfer publications. The passages are almost identical in both the 1984<sup>21</sup> and 1985<sup>22</sup> works: "The appearance in 1945 and rapid subsequent development of nuclear weapons, with their unbelievable destructive force, have posed anew the question of the expediency of war as a means of achieving political objectives. [The grim reality of our day is that, in contrast with the past, the very correlation of these most important categories of 'war' and 'politics' has changed.] Only having ultimately lost all reason can one try to find such arguments, and define such an objective, that would justify the unleashing of a world nuclear war, thereby threatening human civilization with its total annihilation." In light of the change that Ogarkov made in 1985 regarding the Chernenko statement, it is interesting that a similar alteration occurred in the foregoing passage: the sentence bracketed above did not appear in the 1985 book.

A review of post-Tula writings indicates that Soviet elite commentators now present a consensus on the inutility of nuclear war as a rational instrument of policy. But any analysis of Soviet doctrine on nuclear war should also address the issue of limited nuclear options. Do the Soviets present a consensus on the viability of a limited nuclear war as an instrument for achieving political objectives?

## Limited Nuclear War

According to Soviet military thought, one of the specific features of a future war is its escalation potential. Since L. I. Brezhnev's address at the 26th Party Congress in early 1981, Soviet political and military elites have consistently stressed the impossibility of keeping a nuclear war limited.<sup>23</sup> Raymond Garthoff has explained that "[a]part from probably reflecting a genuine Soviet concern over escalation, this authoritative public declaratory stance clearly has been directed at dissuading U.S. leaders from contemplating limited nuclear warfare as an option, rather than at pursuing such an option themselves. The Soviet leaders have been quite prepared to forego the option of threatening a Eurostrategic war as a price for reducing Western interest in such an option."<sup>24</sup>

L. I. Brezhnev set the line when he announced in 1981 that the Western notion of keeping a nuclear war limited was "a flagrant deception of the peoples! A nuclear war limited in American terms, say to Europe, would mean at the very beginning the certain extinction of European civilization. And indeed the U.S. itself could of course not remain on the sidelines, away from the flames of war..."<sup>25</sup> The new line was quickly reflected in both the civilian and military media. Writing in *Red Star* in 1982, G. Trofimenko argued that "a 'limited' nuclear war on the European continent...would inevitably escalate to a general nuclear war with all of its fatal consequences."<sup>26</sup> Yu. V. Andropov subsequently affirmed that "one would truly have to be blind to the realities of our age not to see that no matter how and no matter where a nuclear tornado arises, it would inevitably get out of control and cause a universal catastrophe...."<sup>27</sup> Andropov's variation on this theme has also become a standard line.<sup>28</sup>

Writing in 1982, G. A. Arbatov warned that faith in the possibility of a limited nuclear war was "a dangerous illusion. Any limited conflict will inevitably escalate into a universal one, and will lead to catastrophic consequences...."<sup>29</sup> N. I. Lebedev published a book in 1982 wherein he noted that "a 'Eurostrategic' war will inevitably cross the ocean and pay back those preparing it: American imperialism."<sup>30</sup> V. Kudryavtsev has criticized "American propaganda" for popularizing the limited character of nuclear war, "which will inevitably escalate to total war."<sup>31</sup> S. Kondrashov announced in 1981 that any use of nuclear weapons "will inevitably lead to a general catastrophe."<sup>32</sup>

In his 1983 *Kommunist* article, A. Chernyshev warned that any use of nuclear weapons would inevitably lead to a global clash with catastrophic consequences "for mankind, and even for all living things on earth."<sup>33</sup> R. Bogdanov and N. Turkatenko published an article in *Pravda* in which they advised that "the first nuclear explosion



will inevitably trigger a chain reaction of explosions and become the prologue to a world-wide holocaust."<sup>34</sup> A. Prokhanov specified that "the explosion of small, tactical, 'local' shells will, because of the logic and necessity of modern warfare, instantly detonate a general nuclear clash using the entire nuclear arsenals of the belligerent parties."<sup>35</sup> G. A. Vorontsov wrote unequivocally in 1984 that it is impossible to limit a nuclear war. Having begun in one place, a nuclear war "will inevitably expand and inflict unacceptable damage not only on individual states and peoples, but on all mankind as well."<sup>36</sup> Other civilian elites have likewise devised their own formulas for expressing the impossibility of keeping a nuclear war limited.<sup>37</sup>

Among Soviet military men, Marshal Ogarkov has used some of the strongest language possible to express the inadmissibility of a limited nuclear war. In his 1982 book, he discussed the Pentagon's plans to wage a limited nuclear war in Europe: "One can, of course, reason theoretically in this manner. But any sober-minded person can understand, without any particular difficulty, that to realize this in practice—that is, to confine nuclear war within some kind of limited framework—is impossible."<sup>38</sup> Ogarkov then cites Brezhnev to the effect that no matter where a nuclear war breaks out, "it will inevitably and inescapably assume a worldwide character."<sup>39</sup> In his 1982 article in *Izvestiya*, Ogarkov repeated that "to confine nuclear war within some kind of limited framework is fantasy in practice."<sup>40</sup>

Ogarkov used a variation of the "impossible in practice" formula in his May 1983 article in *Izvestiya*: If the imperialists succeed in unleashing a new war, "it will be impossible to confine military action within some kind of limited framework,.... The war would inevitably encompass the entire territories of the belligerent states, and it would be difficult to distinguish the front from the rear."<sup>41</sup> His 1985 book reiterates that "once begun, it is impossible in practice to confine a nuclear war within some kind of limited framework."<sup>42</sup>

Throughout his writings, Ogarkov has also relied on other formulas to express the impossibility of keeping a nuclear war limited. In his 1984 *Red Star* article, he insisted that the calculation of the transatlantic strategists on the possibility of waging a so-called limited nuclear war "now has no basis whatsoever. It is fantasy: any so-called limited use of nuclear means will lead inevitably to the immediate use of the entire nuclear arsenal of the sides. Such is the grim logic of war."<sup>43</sup> This formula was repeated in both of Ogarkov's post-transfer publications, *verbatim* in the 1984 article in *Kommunist of the Armed Forces*.<sup>44</sup> In the 1985 book, Ogarkov added some further fine-tuning: "As for the hopes of the transatlantic strategists for waging a 'limited' nuclear war, they now have no basis whatsoever, and are intended for simpletons.... However limited the use of nuclear means, it will inevitably lead to the immediate use

of the entire nuclear arsenal of the sides."<sup>45</sup> Ogarkov wrote further that in the opinion of the Pentagon, the possession by the U.S. of powerful strategic nuclear forces, as well as the creation of the so-called Eurostrategic nuclear forces, allegedly enhance its potential for achieving political and military objectives in a limited nuclear war in the European theater of war without its escalating into a world war: "Hoping for this is of course sheer fantasy," he declared. "Any attempt to put nuclear weapons into action will inevitably end in a catastrophe that can call into question the fate of life itself on the whole earth."<sup>46</sup>

In his 1982 book, Marshal Ustinov wrote unequivocally that "[t]here can be no kind of 'limited' nuclear war at all."<sup>47</sup> From the very outset, he continued, such a war would cause untold destruction and would, moreover, "inevitably and ineluctably assume a world-wide character." Thus the calculations of those who hope to limit a nuclear conflagration to the European continent "are not so much cynical as illusory." In his answers to a TASS correspondent in 1984, Ustinov insisted that "a nuclear attack on the USSR and its allies will ineluctably lead to a swift and inevitable retaliatory strike on both the territory where the missiles are located, and the territories from which the commands for their use are issued. There must be no doubt about this."<sup>48</sup>

In May 1983, Marshal Akhromeyev asserted that "a so-called limited war is impossible. If it breaks out, it will be a general war, with all of the ensuing consequences."<sup>49</sup> Later in 1983 his message was even more explicit. In present-day conditions, he warned, given the possession by both sides of many thousands of nuclear warheads, "a limited war is impossible. If a nuclear war breaks out, it will inevitably become a general war...."<sup>50</sup> Writing in *Izvestiya* in 1985, he stated unequivocally that in present-day conditions, military conflicts cannot be limited by territory. It will be impossible to direct the conflagration of a war into a narrow channel. "And this applies especially to nuclear war," he stressed. "If the imperialists unleash it, it will inevitably assume a general and global character."<sup>51</sup>

In 1982, Marshal Kulikov published an article in the *Military-historical Journal* that referred to U.S. aspirations towards achieving superiority over the USSR in nuclear weapons, and limiting a nuclear war to the territory of Europe. These illusions, he emphasized, "are without prospect."<sup>52</sup> Writing in *Red Star* in early 1984, however, Kulikov made a statement that could be interpreted as unorthodox for the post-1981 period. As already indicated, Soviet doctrine since 1981 has held that it is impossible to keep a nuclear war limited. Among others, Ogarkov has continued to contrast the stability of conventional conflict with the inherent instability of nuclear warfare. But in February 1984, Kulikov wrote that "*with whatever means* a new world war begins, it will inevitably end in a nuclear catastrophe."<sup>53</sup> While Kulikov reprinted

his article in the June 1984 issue of *Soviet Military Review* (Russian version), neither he nor others have since echoed this anomalous statement.<sup>54</sup>

Prominent Soviet military figures on all levels have presented a consensus regarding the impossibility of a limited nuclear war. Writing in *Red Star* in 1982, General of the Army Varennikov announced that if it is unleashed, a limited nuclear war "would necessarily assume a general character."<sup>55</sup> General of the Army Yashin gave an interview in 1983 in which he stated unequivocally that "there cannot be a local nuclear conflict..." While Europe's population would suffer to a great extent, "a guaranteed inevitable strike will also be delivered against U.S. territory."<sup>56</sup> Col.-Gen. G. V. Sredin published an article in 1982 wherein he asserted that having broken out, whether in Europe or in another place, "a nuclear war would unavoidably and inevitably become a universal one."<sup>57</sup> Among others, Gen.-Lt. I. Perov, Gen.-Lt. A. Borsuk, and Gen.-Maj. Tyushkevich have echoed the inevitability of a limited nuclear war's escalation to a general holocaust.<sup>58</sup>

As if to dispel any possible doubts regarding the spatial parameters of the escalation under discussion, Col. Kondratkov wrote in 1983 that a limited or local nuclear war "will inevitably become global and will ineluctably lead to a catastrophe for all mankind."<sup>59</sup> Col. Khmara asserted in 1982 that a limited nuclear war "will inevitably become the detonator of a global thermonuclear conflict."<sup>60</sup> Writing in *Red Star* in late 1984, Col. Semeyko became even more specific when he stated that "a nuclear war will not be limited by any kind of artificially-designed spatial or temporal framework, nor by the scale on which the accumulated nuclear arsenals are used."<sup>61</sup> Numerous other Soviet military figures have echoed these formulas for the inevitable escalation of a limited nuclear war.<sup>62</sup>

### The Law of Passage from Quantitative to Qualitative Change

Since Tula, numerous Soviet commentators have explained the inutility of nuclear war as an instrument of policy in terms of the law of passage from quantitative to qualitative change. Writing in the *Military-historical Journal* in 1985, Col.-Gen. M. A. Gareyev referred to a qualitative "turning point" in the development of military affairs that was connected with quantitative developments in nuclear weapons.<sup>63</sup> Col. Semeyko published an article in early 1986 that clearly connects the diminishing military utility of nuclear war with the law of passage from quantitative to qualitative change. According to Semeyko, the post-war quantitative changes in nuclear weapons soon led to an unprecedented phenomenon: "the potential for the repeated destruction of each of the sides."<sup>64</sup> Above all, he stressed, this development proved that "nuclear

war cannot be a means of resolving international disputes. The inevitability of mutual destruction has made the unleashing of nuclear war suicide for an aggressor himself."

In a 1983 article in *Izvestiya*, Marshal Ogarkov wrote that in the 1950s, nuclear weapons became the decisive means of armed combat. But quantitative changes in the arsenals stockpiled in the world led to qualitative changes: "that which could be achieved with nuclear weapons 20-30 years ago has become impossible for an aggressor today."<sup>65</sup> Later in 1983, he reiterated that about 20 years ago, the U.S. could to some degree still count on the possibility of a disarming strike on the USSR. Today, however, "this is an illusion pure and simple."<sup>66</sup> The quantitative changes of recent years are changing the qualitative aspect of the phenomenon. In present-day conditions, therefore, "only suicides gamble on a first nuclear strike."

In his *Red Star* interview in May 1984, Ogarkov expanded on the "paradox" of present-day conditions: "On the one hand, it would seem that a process is occurring of steadily increasing the ability of the nuclear powers to destroy an opponent; and on the other hand—just as steadily and, I would say, even more sharply—an aggressor's potential for delivering a so-called 'disarming strike' on his principal opponent is being reduced."<sup>67</sup> He reiterated the "paradox" in his post-transfer writings.<sup>68</sup>

Marshal Ogarkov's recurrent discussions of the law of passage from quantitative to qualitative changes contain further indications of the diminishing military utility of nuclear weapons. In his 1978 *Kommunist* article, he noted that the rapid quantitative growth of nuclear-missile weapons has led to "a break in previous views on the methods of conducting engagements, operations, and armed combat in general." He connects this "break" with the creation of the strategic nuclear forces, which for the first time in the entire history of wars permitted the strategic leadership "to immediately deliver a powerful retaliatory strike on an aggressor in any area of the world."<sup>69</sup>

The 1982 book essentially repeats the 1978 discussion, although the impact of nuclear weapons on military theory and practice is perceived as more pervasive. In the mid-50s, he writes, when nuclear weapons were few and their primary delivery vehicles were aircraft, they were viewed only as a means of sharply increasing the firepower of troops. The new weapons were therefore adapted to existing forms and methods of military action (above all strategic), and the troops retained their leading role in the accomplishment of combat tasks directly on the field of battle. The rapid quantitative growth of nuclear weapons and creation of intercontinental delivery means led subsequently to "a fundamental reassessment of the role of these weapons, to a break in previous views on the...importance of each branch of the Armed Forces in war, and on the methods for conducting engagements, operations, and *war in general*."<sup>70</sup>

In his 1985 book, Ogarkov introduces a periodization for nuclear weapons development that differs not only from its predecessor, but also from prevailing Soviet practice. The period 1945-1953 is traditionally viewed as the period during which the Soviet Union modernized its military technology and methods of conducting strategic action in light of the U.S. possession of nuclear weapons. The period after 1954 is associated with the incorporation of nuclear weapons and missiles into the Soviet Armed Forces, and with the appearance of new branches of the Armed Forces and troop-arms.<sup>71</sup>

But in 1985 Ogarkov writes that throughout the 1950s and 1960s, nuclear weapons were few and viewed only as a means of supplementing the firepower of troops. Here it should be recalled that the 1960s belonged to Sokolovskiy. In the 1970s and 1980s, however, the rapid quantitative growth of nuclear weapons led to "a fundamental reassessment of the role of these weapons, and to a break in previous views on their place and importance in war, on the methods of conducting engagements and operations, *and even on the possibility of waging war at all with the use of nuclear weapons.*"<sup>72</sup> Soviet military thought has perhaps not offered a stronger statement on the diminishing military utility of nuclear war.

A 1985 book on M. V. Frunze, authored by Col.-Gen. M. A. Gareyev, could well be the pivotal work on Soviet nuclear doctrine in recent years. Western analysts are agreed that the work constitutes the first official requiem for the seemingly indestructible Marshal V. D. Sokolovskiy. While Sokolovskiy's classic *Military Strategy* was generally valid for its time, wrote Gareyev, "given the appearance of nuclear-missile weapons," many of its central propositions have become obsolete.<sup>73</sup> The evidence for a Soviet shift away from nuclear warfare has become so compelling, in fact, that Western analysts now speak of a new revolution in Soviet military affairs.<sup>74</sup> This ongoing phenomenon promises far-reaching implications for U.S. strategy and force structure in the very near future.

## V. CONCLUSION

The cornerstone message of Tula was the renunciation of "military superiority," which in Soviet doctrine was equated with a first-strike capability. "First strike" was in turn understood in the Western sense: a unilateral damage-limiting capacity in all-out nuclear war, a defense against nuclear weapons ensuring that only acceptable damage would be sustained in the course of an exchange. By pronouncing the impossibility of such a damage-limiting capacity, L. I. Brezhnev closed the door on a debate that had lasted for over a decade in Soviet military thought. The ineluctable development of nuclear weapons had led to a situation wherein the dialectic of attack and defense would henceforth be tilted in favor of weapons of attack. Defense against nuclear weapons was unattainable.

In short, the essence of the Tula line was a downgrading of all nuclear options. When the Soviets accepted M.A.D. as a present-day reality, the Soviet debate on the viability of nuclear war as an instrument of policy was resolved by a consensus: nuclear war is so unpromising and dangerous that it remains an instrument of policy only in theory, an instrument of policy that cannot be used. A growing body of evidence thus indicates that in 1977, coincidentally with Tula, Moscow designated an independent conventional war option as its long-term military development goal. Numerous Western analysts continue to present evidence of changes in Soviet strategy, operational art, force structure, weapons modernization, and operational behavior that clearly point to a Soviet preference for conventional warfare.

The present study has provided evidence that the highest political, military, and academic figures in the Soviet Union clearly present a consensus on the diminishing politico-military utility of nuclear war in present-day conditions. While this consensus represents a ground-breaking shift in Soviet doctrine since the heyday of Marshal Sokolovskiy, there is scant evidence of any dispute on the new correlation of war and policy in a nuclear age. Sokolovskiy has, on the contrary, been quietly displaced by a new revolution in Soviet military affairs. Marshal N. V. Ogarkov and other hard-minded Soviet military figures have themselves emerged as the architects of the Soviet shift away from a nuclear war-fighting and war-winning strategy, while General Secretary Gorbachev has fashioned a corresponding arms control agenda.

## I. NOTES

1. For example, see: Leon Goure, et al., *War Survival in Soviet Strategy: USSR Civil Defense* (University of Miami, FL: Center for Advanced International Studies, 1976), p. 5; Leon Goure, "Soviet Military Doctrine," *Air Force Magazine*, March, 1977, p. 47; Richard Pipes, "Soviet Strategic Doctrine: Another View," *Strategic Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fall 1982, p.57.
2. For example, see Raymond L. Garthoff, "Mutual Deterrence and Strategic Arms Limitation in Soviet Policy," *Strategic Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fall 1982, p. 39.
3. L. I. Brezhnev, Speech, *Pravda* (hereafter cited as *PR*), January 19, 1977, p. 2.
4. James M. McConnell, *The Soviet Shift in Emphasis from Nuclear to Conventional: The Long-Term Perspective*, CRC 490-Vol. I (Alexandria, VA: Center for Naval Analyses, 1983), pp. 14ff.
5. G. Kostev, "Cooperation of the Army and Navy," *KZ*, March 17, 1984, p. 2.
6. Benjamin S. Lambeth, *The State of Western Research on Soviet Military Strategy and Policy*, RAND Report #N-2230-AF (Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1984).
7. Phillip A. Petersen and Maj. John G. Hines, *The Soviet Conventional Offensive in Europe*, DOD Intelligence Document DDB-2622-4-83 (Washington, D.C.: Defense Intelligence Agency, 1983), p. vii.
8. Phillip A. Petersen and John G. Hines, "The Conventional Offensive in Soviet Theater Strategy," *Orbis*, Fall 1983, p. 724; see also pp. 705-727.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 724.
10. See Mary C. FitzGerald, *The New Revolution in Soviet Military Affairs* (forthcoming, Pergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers, Inc.).

11. James M. McConnell, "Shifts in Soviet Views on the Proper Focus of Military Development," *World Politics*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, April 1985, p. 319.
12. Richard Pipes, "Why the Soviet Union Thinks It Could Fight and Win a Nuclear War," *Commentary*, Vol. 64, No. 1, July 1977, p. 22; and Leon Goure, et al., *The Role of Nuclear Forces in Current Soviet Strategy* (University of Miami, FL: Center for Advanced International Studies, 1974), p. 24.
13. Pipes, "Why," *op. cit.*, p. 22.
14. Frank R. Barnett, "Preface," in William F. Scott, *Soviet Sources of Military Doctrine and Strategy* (NY: Crane, Russak, and Co., Inc., 1975), p. vii.
15. Lambeth, *Western Research*, *op. cit.*, p. 51.
16. For example, see Robert L. Arnett, *Soviet Attitudes Toward Nuclear War Survival (1962-1977): Has There Been a Change?* Dissertation (Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University, 1979), p. 14.



## II. NOTES

1. Raymond L. Garthoff, "Mutual Deterrence and Strategic Arms Limitation in Soviet Policy," *Strategic Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fall 1982, p. 46.
2. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, "On Guard Over Peaceful Labor," *Kommunist* (hereafter cited as *K*), No. 10, 1981, p. 82.
3. Col. L. Semeyko, "In Pursuit of Superiority," *Krasnaya zvezda* (hereafter cited as *KZ*), August 5, 1983, p. 3.
4. Col. L. Semeyko, "Stability or Destabilization? Two Approaches to the Path of Development of the Modern World," *Izvestiya* (hereafter cited as *IZ*), June 14, 1984, p. 5.
5. Raymond L. Garthoff, "Mutual Deterrence, Parity, and Strategic Arms Limitation in Soviet Policy," in Derek Leebeart (ed.), *Soviet Military Thinking* (London: George, Allen, and Unwin, 1981), p. 111.
6. For example: "ravnovesiye sil" ("equilibrium of forces"), "balans sil" ("balance of forces"), "ravenstvo" ("equality"), and "paritet" ("parity").
7. Col. G. Lukava, "The Military Equilibrium and the Security of Peoples," *Kommunist vooruzhennykh sil* (hereafter cited as *KVS*), No. 23, 1984, p. 20.
8. See the following by MSU N. V. Ogarkov: "The Great Feat of the Soviet People," *IZ*, May 9, 1978, p. 3; "In the Interests of Raising Combat Readiness," *KVS*, No. 14, 1980, p. 26; *Vsegda v gotovnosti k zashchite Otechestva* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982), p. 15; "A Reliable Defense to Peace," *KZ*, September 23, 1983, p. 2; *Istoriya uchit bditel'nosti* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1985), p. 88.
9. MSU D. F. Ustinov, "Averting the Threat of Nuclear War," *Pravda* (hereafter cited as *PR*), July 12, 1982, p. 4.
10. MSU S. Akhromeyev, "The Superiority of Soviet Military Science and Soviet Military Art as One of the Most Important Factors of Victory in the Great Patriotic War," *K*, No. 3, 1985, p. 62.

11. MSU S. Akhromeyev, "Washington's Assertions and the Actual Facts," *PR*, October 19, 1985, p. 4.
12. General of the Army Yu. P. Maksimov, "In Constant Combat [Readiness]," *Sovetskiy voyn*, No. 21, 1985, p. 2.
13. Semeyko, "Stability or Destabilization?" *op. cit.*, p. 5.
14. MSU S. Sokolov, "The Great Victory," *K*, No. 6, 1985, p. 67.
15. For example, see Gen-Maj. A. S. Milovidov, "Considering the Growing Military Danger," *KZ*, March 28, 1984, pp. 2-3.
16. G. A. Trofimenko, "Some Aspects of U.S. National-Security Strategy," *SShA: ekonomika, politika, ideologiya* (hereafter cited as *SShA*), No. 10, 1970, pp. 15, 17, 23, 26.
17. Col. A. A. Shirman, "The Social Activism of the Masses and the Defense of Socialism," in A. S. Milovidov and V. G. Kozlov (eds.), *Filosofskoye naslediyie V. I. Lenina i problemy sovremennoi voyny* (Moscow, 1972), pp. 172-173.
18. L. I. Brezhnev, Speech, *PR*, January 19, 1977, p. 2.
19. For example, see MSU D. F. Ustinov, "Guardian of Peaceful Labor and Stronghold of Universal Peace," *K*, No. 3, 1977, pp. 17-18; and Gen-Maj. R. Simonyan, "On the Risk of Confrontation," *PR*, June 14, 1977, p. 4. See also discussion in James M. McConnell, "Shifts in Soviet Views on the Proper Focus of Military Development," *World Politics*, Vol. 37, No. 3, April 1985, pp. 330-331.
20. M. V. Igolkin, "History and Compromises," *Voprosy filosofii* (hereafter cited as *VF*), No. 8, 1983, p. 117.
21. "Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Answers to Questions from the German Social Democratic Weekly *Vorwärts*," *IZ*, May 4, 1978, p. 1.
22. "A. A. Gromyko's Address," *PR*, September 28, 1984, p. 4.
23. A. Arbatov, "The Strategy of Nuclear Madness," *K*, No. 6, 1981, pp. 105-106.

24. A. G. Arbatov, *Voyenno-strategicheskiy paritet i politika SShA* (Moscow: Politizdat, 1984), p. 198.
25. O. Bykov, "The Main Problem of Mankind in General," *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya*, No. 3, 1980, p. 6.
26. See the following by MSU N. V. Ogarkov: *Sovetskaya Rossiya* (hereafter cited as *SR*), February 23, 1977, p. 2; "Military Strategy" in *Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya*, Vol. 7 (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1979), p. 564; "Socialism is Able to Defend Itself," *KZ*, February 23, 1979, p. 3; "The Myth of the 'Soviet Military Threat' and Reality," *PR*, August 2, 1979, p. 5; "On Guard Over Peaceful Labor," *K*, No. 10, 1981, pp. 88-89; *Vsegda, op. cit.*, pp. 56-57; "The Unfading Glory of Soviet Weapons," *KVS*, No. 21, 1984, p. 24.
27. MSU D. F. Ustinov, "Averting the Threat of Nuclear War," *PR*, July 12, 1982, p. 4.
28. Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan, "On the Risk of Confrontation," *PR*, June 14, 1977, p. 5.
29. Col. L. Semeyko, "A Stake on Undermining Stability," *KZ*, November 1, 1984, p. 3.
30. For example, see Gen.-Lt. P. Zhilin, "U.S.A.—Bulwark of Reaction and Militarism," *Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn'*, No. 4, 1982, p. 82.
31. MSU D. F. Ustinov, *Radi mira na zemlye* (Moscow, 1983), p. 184.
32. "K. U. Chernenko's Answers to the Questions of S. Loory, American Cable News Network Correspondent," *SR*, February 2, 1985, p. 1.
33. V. V. Shcherbitskiy, Speech, *PR*, March 8, 1985, p. 4.
34. Col. V. Chernyshev, "Sinister Deception," *KZ*, April 4, 1985, p. 3.
35. Col. V. Viktorov, "The U.S. on the Path of Militarizing Space," *Zarubezhnoye voyennoye obozreniye* (hereafter cited as *ZVO*), No. 9, 1984, p. 44.

36. Col. M. Ponomarev, "Washington's Militarist Provocations," *KZ*, April 15, 1984, p. 3.
37. Col. E. Buynovskiy and L. Tkachev, "'Star' Weapons," *Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika*, No. 8, 1984, p. 11.
38. Capt. 1st Rank B. Balyev, "Sea and Ocean Communications and Combat on Them," *Voyennaya mysl'*, No. 10, 1971, pp. 42-43.
39. Lt. Col. Ye. Rybkin, "On the Essence of World Nuclear-Missile War," *KVS*, No. 17, 1965, pp. 54ff.
40. V. M. Bondarenko, *Sovremennaya nauka i razvitiye voyennovo dela* (Moscow, 1976), pp. 131-132.
41. V. I. Zamkovoii and M. N. Filatov, *Filosofiya agressii* (Alma-Ata, 1981), pp. 230, 270, 276, 288.
42. David B. Rivkin, Jr., "What Does Moscow Think?" *Foreign Policy*, No. 59, Summer 1985, p. 99.
43. "Yu. V. Andropov's Answers to a *Pravda* Correspondent's Questions," *PR*, March 27, 1983, p. 1.
44. A. A. Gromyko, "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy," *IZ*, June 17, 1983, p. 2.
45. A. G. Arbatov, "Limiting Anti-missile Defense Systems: Problems, Lessons, and Prospects," *SShA*, No. 12, 1984, p. 21.
46. A. Kokoshin, "Space and Security," *PR*, January 29, 1985, p. 4.
47. A. Kokoshin, "Space is Not an Arena for Confrontation," *Vek xx i mir*, No. 12, 1983, p. 21. See also Yu. Cheplygin, "Space: Alarm and Hopes," *PR*, December 3, 1984, p. 6.
48. A. Bovin, "Fantasies and Reality," *IZ*, April 21, 1983, p. 5.

49. For example, see Mary C. FitzGerald, "The Soviet Military on SDI," *Studies in Comparative Communism*, Vol. XIX, Nos. 3 and 4, Autumn/Winter 1986, pp. 177-191.
50. MSU S. L. Sokolov, "Preserving What Has Been Achieved in the Sphere of Strategic Arms Limitation," *PR*, November 6, 1985, p. 4.
51. MSU S. F. Akhromeyev, "The ABM Treaty—An Obstacle in the Path of the Strategic Arms Race," *PR*, June 4, 1985, p. 4.
52. Gen. of the Army V. M. Shabanov, "Prohibiting the Militarization of Space," *KZ*, November 14, 1985, p. 3.
53. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, "Military Science and the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland," *K*, No. 7, 1978, p. 117.
54. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, *Vsegda v gotovnosti k zashchite Otechestva* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982), p. 36.
55. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, *Istoriya uchit bditel'nosti* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1985), p. 49.
56. I am indebted to Ambassador Raymond L. Garthoff for this point.

### III. NOTES

1. Raymond L. Garthoff, "SALT I: An Evaluation," *World Politics*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, October, 1978, in *Current News* (Special Edition), No. 409, April 19, 1979, p. 5.
2. G. Trofimenko, "Washington's Strategic Gambles," *SShA: ekonomika, politika, ideologiya* (hereafter cited as *SShA*), No. 12, 1980, p. 54.
3. Garthoff, "Deterrence and Arms Limitation," *op. cit.*, p. 43.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 42.
5. A. G. Arbatov, "The Strategy of Nuclear Madness," *Kommunist* (hereafter cited as *K*), No. 6, 1981, pp. 102-103.
6. G. Gerasimov, "Current Problems of World Policy," *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (hereafter cited as *MEMO*), No. 7, 1983, p. 99.
7. Ogarkov, "Reliable Defense," *op. cit.*, p. 2.
8. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, "The Defense of Socialism: The Experience of History and the Present Day," *Krasnaya zvezda* (hereafter cited as *KZ*), May 9, 1984, p. 3.
9. Ogarkov, "Unfading Glory," *op. cit.*, pp. 25-26.
10. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 89.
11. Arbatov, *Voyenno-strategicheskiy paritet*, *op. cit.*, pp. 196-197.
12. M. Suslov, "The Historical Rectitude of Lenin's Ideas and Works," *K*, No. 4, 1980, pp. 27-28.
13. MSU V. G. Kulikov, "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism," *KZ*, May 14, 1982, p. 3.
14. Col. L. Semeyko, "Dangerous Feature," *KZ*, January 23, 1986, p. 3.

15. Gerasimov, "Current Problems," *op. cit.*, p. 99. See also G. Gerasimov, "For Space Without Wars: The Earth is the Pentagon's Hostage," *Komsomol'skaya pravda*, May 23, 1984, p. 3.
16. G. A. Trofimenko, "U.S. Military Strategy—Instrument of an Aggressive Policy," *SShA*, No. 1, 1985, p. 15.
17. Col. Ye. Rybkin, "Sociopolitical Consequences of the Revolution in Military Affairs," in N. A. Lomov, et al. (eds.), *Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress i revolyutsiya v voyennom dele* (Moscow, 1973), p. 26.
18. Shirman, "Social Activism," *op. cit.*, pp. 172–173.
19. Cited in G.M. Korniyenko (ed.), *O problemakh razoruzheniya* (Moscow: Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya, 1980), p. 2.
20. L. I. Brezhnev, *Na strazhe mira i sotsializma* (Moscow, 1981), p. 781.
21. L. I. Brezhnev, "The Urgent Task of the Present Day," *PR*, February 21, 1981, p. 1.
22. "L. I. Brezhnev's Speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Session on 23 June 1981," *K*, No. 10, 1981, p. 3.
23. K. U. Chernenko, "The Soviet Peace Program for the 1980s," *PR*, April 23, 1981, p. 2.
24. Korniyenko in Korniyenko (ed.), *O problemakh*, *op. cit.*, p. 62.
25. E. A. Shevardnadze, Report, *Zarya vostoĳa*, March 27, 1981.
26. V. Zagladin and V. Shaposhnikov, "A New Stage in the Struggle for Peace," *K*, No. 17, 1980, p. 78.
27. G. V. Romanov, "For Peace, Democracy, and Socialism," *PR*, May 24, 1981, p. 4.
28. K. V. Rusakov, "In the Service of Peace and Socialism," *PR*, May 22, 1980, p. 4.

29. L. Tolkunov, "The Plans and Deeds of the Latter-Day 'Crusaders,'" *K*, No. 6, 1983, p. 108.
30. A. Arbatov, *Bezopasnost' v yadernyi vek i politika Vashingtona* (Moscow: Politizdat, 1980), p. 4.
31. Arbatov, "Nuclear Madness," *op. cit.*, p. 105.
32. *Ibid.*, p. 102.
33. G. K. Shakhnazarov, "Peaceful Coexistence and Detente: General Questions of Theory," *Obshchestvennyye nauki*, No. 1, 1981, p. 107.
34. G. K. Shakhnazarov, "The Logic of Political Thinking in a Nuclear Age," *Voprosy filosofii* (hereafter cited as *VF*), No. 5, 1984, p. 72.
35. G. A. Vorontsov, "The Untenability of Imperialist Politics from a Position of Strength in Relation to the USSR," *Voprosy istorii*, No. 10, 1984, pp. 6-7.
36. *Ibid.*, p. 3.
37. R. G. Bogdanov, "Parity or 'Intimidation'?" *SShA*, No. 10, 1984, p. 6.
38. O. Bykov, "A Revolutionary Theory of Saving Mankind from Wars," *MEMO*, No. 4, 1983, p. 4.
39. F. Burlatskiy, "The Philosophy of Peace," *VF*, No. 12, 1982, p. 64.
40. G. K. Shakhnazarov, "The Logic of Political Thinking in a Nuclear Age," *VF*, No. 5, 1984, p. 72.
41. Ogarkov, "On Guard," *op. cit.*, p. 85.
42. Ogarkov, *Vsegda*, *op. cit.*, p. 26.
43. Ogarkov, "Unfading Glory," *op. cit.*, p. 26.
44. *Ibid.*, p. 25.
45. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, pp. 90, 88, and 91.



46. MSU D. F. Ustinov, *Sluzhim rodine, delu kommunizma* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982), p. 58.
47. MSU D. F. Ustinov, "Averting the Threat of a Nuclear War," *PR*, July 12, 1982, p. 4.
48. MSU S. L. Sokolov, "The Great Victory," *K*, No. 6, 1985, p. 65.
49. MSU S. F. Akhromeyev, "Military Detente—The Demand of the Times," *KZ*, December 2, 1980, p. 3.
50. Gen. A. Gribkov, "Strengthening the Military-Political Unity of the Warsaw Pact Countries at the Present Stage," *Voyenno-istoricheskiy zhurnal* (hereafter cited as *VIZ*), No. 5, 1984, p. 7.
51. Gen.-Lt. D. A. Volkogonov, "The Threat to Peace—Mythical and Real," *VF*, No. 12, 1982, p. 86.
52. Gen.-Lt. D. Volkogonov, "A Strategy of Adventurism," *Zarubezhnoye voyennoye obozreniye* (hereafter cited as *ZVO*), No. 5, 1984, p. 5.
53. Col.-Gen. G. V. Sredin, "The Problems of War and Peace in the Present-Day Era," *VF*, No. 10, 1982, p. 7.
54. Gen.-Maj. S. A. Tyushkevich, "War: A Threat to Social Progress," *VF*, No. 12, 1982, p. 78.
55. Simonyan, "On the Risk," *op. cit.*, p. 5.
56. Col. Ye. Rybkin, I. Tyulin, and S. Kortunov, "The Anatomy of One Bourgeois Myth," *MEMO*, No. 8, 1982, p. 136.
57. *Ibid.*, p. 141.
58. Col. Ye. Rybkin, "The Army in the Political System of Developed Socialism," *VIZ*, No. 8, 1982, p. 6.
59. Col. Ye. Rybkin, "V. I. Lenin and the C.P.S.U. on Imperialism as the Constant Source of the Threat of War," *VIZ*, No. 4, 1983, p. 10.

60. V. I. Lenin, *Polnyye sobrannyye sochineniya*, Vol. 36 (Moscow), p. 396.
61. Richard Pipes, "Soviet Strategic Doctrine: Another View," *Strategic Review*, Vol. 10, No. 4, Fall 1982, p. 53.
62. Raymond L. Garthoff, "A Rebuttal by Ambassador Garthoff," *Strategic Review*, Vol. 10, No. 4, Fall 1982, p. 61.
63. For example, see Col. V. F. Khalipov, in A. S. Milovidov and V. G. Kozlov (eds.), *Filosofskoye naslediyе V. I. Lenina i problemy sovremennoi voyny* (Moscow, 1972), p. 24.
64. Korniyenko, in Korniyenko (ed.), *O problemakh, op. cit.*, p. 1.
65. B. N. Ponomarev, "Real Socialism: the Bulwark of Peace Throughout the World," *Slovo lektora*, No. 1, 1984, p. 1; Col.-Gen. G. V. Sredin, "Problems of War and Peace in the Modern Age," *VF*, No. 10, 1982, p. 4; A. S. Milovidov and E. A. Zhdanov, "Socio-philosophical Problems of War and Peace," *VF*, No. 10, 1980, p. 33.
66. For example, see Col. T. Kondratkov, *Ideologiya, politika, voyna* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1983), p. 194; Engr.-Col. I. Belov, "Western Europe—The Nuclear Hostage of U.S. Adventurists," *ZVO*, No. 3, 1984, p. 24; Lt. Col. K. Pashikin, "Criticism and Bibliography," *KVS*, No. 23, 1982, p. 87; Capt. Yu. Osipov, "V. I. Lenin on the Socialist Fatherland and the Need for its Armed Defense," *KVS*, No. 10, 1982, p. 75; Gen.-Maj. N. Petrov, "A Balance of Trust vs. A Balance of Terror," *SR*, December 23, 1980, p. 3; Col. A. Dmitriyev, "The Knowledge of War and Peace in the System of a Scientific World-view," *KVS*, No. 5, 1984, p. 36; A. A. Belyayev, "V. I. Lenin—A New Type of Military Theorist and Strategist," *Nauchnyi kommunizm*, No. 1, 1981, p. 39; P. Fedoseyev, "No Task is More Important than Preventing War," *K*, No. 14, 1983, p. 70; G. A. Vorontsov, "U.S.-Western Europe: Community and Contradictions at a New Stage," *SShA*, No. 4, 1984, p. 5; V. Falin, "Alchemy with 'Zero,'" *IZ*, February 4, 1983, p. 5; V. Petrovskiy, "An Important Direction in the Struggle Against the Nuclear Threat," *MEMO*, No. 10, 1981, p. 12; V. Kortunov, "The Pernicious Relapses of the Policy of Force," *K*, No. 10, 1980, p. 99; V. Teplov, "The Key Problem of the Present," *KZ*, June 24, 1982, p. 3; V. Bol'shakov, "International Review," *KZ*, June 27, 1982, p. 3.

67. For example, see N. M. Nikol'skiy, *Osnovnoi vopros sovremennosti: problema unichtozheniya voyn* (Moscow: 1964).
68. *Ibid.*, p. 381.
69. Gen.-Maj. K. Bochkarev, "The Question of the Sociological Aspect of the Struggle Against the Forces of Aggression and War," *Voyennaya mysl'*, No. 9, 1968, pp. 10-11.
70. Lt.Col. Ye. Rybkin, "On the Essence of World Nuclear-missile War," *KVS*, No. 17, 1965, p. 55.
71. McConnell, "Shifts in Soviet Views," *op. cit.*, pp. 331-333.
72. N. M. Nikol'skiy and A. V. Grishin, *Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (Moscow: "Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya," 1978), p. 250.
73. *Ibid.*
74. McConnell, *Shift in Emphasis*, *op. cit.*, p. 18.
75. Shakhnazarov, "Peaceful Coexistence," *op. cit.*, p. 107.
76. See Milovidov and Zhdanov, "Problems," *op. cit.*, p. 35; and V. I. Zamkovoy, *Kritika burzhuaiznykh teorii neizbezhnosti novoi mirovoi voyny* (Moscow: MYSL', 1965), pp. 50-51.
77. N. i. Lebedev (ed.), *Strategiya mira protiv strategii konfrontatsii* (Moscow: Politizdat, 1982), p. 126.
78. Igolkin, "History," *op. cit.*, p. 117.
79. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 54. While the disappearance of wars with the disappearance of classes is vintage Marxism-Leninism, Ogarkov's passage is set in the context of evolving military technology rather than evolving socialism.

#### IV. NOTES

1. The word for "continuation" is *prodolzheniye*, whose dictionary meaning is "continuation," "sequel," "prolongation," "extension." The Russian choices for "instrument" are *instrument* ("instrument," "implement,"), *orudiye* ("instrument," "implement," "tool," "piece of ordnance"), *sredstvo* ("means").
2. Robert L. Arnett, "Soviet Attitudes Towards Nuclear War," *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2, September, 1979, p. 2.
3. Gen.-Maj. A. S. Milovidov and E. A. Zhdanov, "Socio-philosophical Problems of War and Peace," *VF*, No. 10, 1980, p. 33.
4. Col. A. Dmitriyev, "Knowledge of War and Peace in the System of a Scientific World-view," *KVS*, No. 5, 1984, p. 36.
5. Gen.-Lt. D. A. Volkogonov (ed.), *Marksistsko-Leninskoye ucheniye o voyne i armii* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1984), p. 28.
6. Gen.-Lt. P. Zhilin, "Past Lessons and Future Concerns," *K*, No. 7, 1981, p. 71.
7. K. U. Chernenko, "Address to Readers of *The Soviet Union*," *K*, No. 3, 1985, pp. 15-16.
8. B. N. Ponomarev, "Preserve Mankind from the Horrors of War," *PR*, September 25, 1980, p. 2.
9. Ye. P. Velikhov, "The Simple Truths of the Century," *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, November 28, 1982, p. 5.
10. G. Trofimenko, "Washington's Strategic Gambles," *SShA*, No. 12, 1980, p. 57.
11. Vorontsov, "Untenability," *op. cit.*, p. 7.
12. G. K. Shakhnazarov, "The Logic of Political Thinking in a Nuclear Age," *VF*, No. 5, 1984, p. 73.
13. A. Bovin, "The Enduring Meaning of Leninist Ideas," *K*, No. 10, 1980, pp. 77-78.

14. F. Burlatskiy, "Military Games," *Literaturnaya gazeta*, August 10, 1982, p. 10.
15. Rybkin, et al., "Anatomy," *op. cit.*, p. 141.
16. K. U. Chernenko, "The Soviet Peace Program for the 1980s," *FR*, April 23, 1981, p. 2.
17. Ogarkov, "Military Strategy," *op. cit.*, p. 556.
18. Ogarkov, *Vsegda*, *op. cit.*, p. 46.
19. Ogarkov, "Unfading Glory," *op. cit.*, p. 25.
20. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 88.
21. Ogarkov, "Unfading Glory," *op. cit.*, p. 25.
22. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 88.
23. When the Soviets say "limited," they may be referring to limitations on geographical scope, type of weaponry, number of weapons, or any combination of the above.
24. Raymond L. Garthoff, "The Soviet SS-20 Decision," *Survival*, May-June, 1983, p. 113.
25. "Report of General Secretary of the CPSU C.C., Comrade L. I. Brezhnev," *KZ*, February 24, 1981, p. 3; see also L. I. Brezhnev in *XXVI S'yezd Kommunisticheskoi partii Sovetskovo Soyuz: stenograficheskiy otchet*, Vol. I (Moscow: Politizdat, 1981), p. 38.
26. G. Trofimenko, "The Strategy of 'Direct Confrontation,'" *KZ*, June 2, 1982, p. 3.
27. Cited in Gen.-Lt. M. A. Mil'shteyn, "On the Question of Not Using Nuclear Weapons First," *SShA*, No. 3, 1983, pp. 20, 24, 25.
28. For example, see V. F. Petrovskiy, "Political Realism and Europe," *SShA*, No. 7, 1983, p. 8.

29. G. A. Arbatov, "Security for All: A Program for Disarmament," *SShA*, No. 9, 1982, p. 100.
30. N. I. Lebedev (ed.), *Strategiya mira protiv strategii konfrontatsii* (Moscow: Politizdat, 1982), p. 185.
31. V. Kudravtsev, "One Objective," *IZ*, April 11, 1982, p. 5.
32. S. Kondrashov, "Success of the Forces for Peace," *IZ*, November 29, 1981, p. 5.
33. A. Chernyshev, "A Realistic Program for Restraining the Arms Race," *K*, No. 5, 1983, p. 101.
34. R. Bogdanov and N. Turkatenko, "They Should Know About It...," *PR*, October 23, 1981, p. 5.
35. A. Prokhanov, "A Nuclear Shield," *Literaturnaya gazeta*, No. 46, November 17, 1982, p. 10.
36. G. A. Vorontsov, "The U.S. and Western Europe: Community and Contradictions at a New Stage," *SShA*, No. 4, 1984, p. 5.
37. Yu. Molchanov and V. Nekrasov, "1981: Important Trends in International Development," *K*, No. 18, 1981, pp. 109-110.
38. Ogarkov, *Vsegda, op. cit.*, p. 16.
39. *Ibid.*
40. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, "In the Name of Peace and Progress," *IZ*, May 9, 1982, p. 3.
41. MSU N. V. Ogarkov, "The Victory and the Present," *IZ*, May 9, 1983, p. 2.
42. Ogarkov, *Istoriya, op. cit.*, p. 89. See the definition for "*prakticheski*" in A. P. Yevgen'yev (ed.), *Slovar' russkovo yazyka* (2nd ed.), Vol. III (Moscow: "Izdatel'stvo Russkiy Yazyk," 1983), p. 358.
43. Ogarkov, "Defense of Socialism," *op. cit.*, p. 3.

44. Ogarkov, "Unfading Glory," *op. cit.*, p. 26.
45. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 89.
46. *Ibid.*, p. 68.
47. MSU D.F. Ustinov, *Sluzhim rodine, delu kommunizma* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982), p. 49.
48. Cited in G. A. Vorontsov, "The Untenability of the Imperialist Policy from a Position of Strength in Relation to the USSR," *Voprosy istorii*, No. 10, 1984, p. 8.
49. Cited in V. Kondrashov and V. Mikheyev, "Responsibility for the Future," *IZ*, May 19, 1983, pp. 1-2.
50. MSU S. F. Akhromeyev, Speech, *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR*, No. 9, 1983, p. 48.
51. MSU S. F. Akhromeyev, "The Great Victory and Its Lessons," *IZ*, May 7, 1985, p. 2.
52. MSU V. G. Kulikov, "The Bulwark of the Peace and Security of Peoples," *Voyenno-istoricheskiy zhurnal*, No. 5, 1982, p. 7.
53. MSU V. G. Kulikov, "Curbing the Arms Race," *KZ*, February 21, 1984, p. 3; "Curbing the Arms Race," *Sovetskoye voyennoye obozreniye*, No. 6, 1984, pp. 4-5.
54. See a forthcoming paper by James M. McConnell on the "debate" manifested in part by Kulikov's statement.
55. Cited in "U.S. Military Policy—A Policy of Aggression," *KZ*, January 26, 1982, p. 3.
56. Cited in "The Fatherland's Shield and Sword," *Komsomol'skaya pravda*, November 19, 1983, p. 1.
57. Col.-Gen. G. V. Sredin, "Problems of War and Peace in the Modern Age," *Voprosy filosofii* (hereafter cited as *VF*), No. 10, 1982, p. 7.

58. Gen.-Lt. I. Perov, "General Military Problems of the American Strategy of 'Direct Confrontation'—A Threat to Peace and Security," *ZVO*, No. 9, 1982, pp. 8-10; Gen.-Lt. A. Borsuk, "Considering the Complex International Situation," *Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika*, No. 6, 1984, p. 3; Gen.-Maj. S. A. Tyushkevich, "War—A Threat to Social Progress," *VF*, No. 12, 1982, p. 79.
59. Col. T. R. Kondratkov, *Ideologiya, politika, voyna* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1983), p. 196.
60. Col. N. Khmara, "What is Hidden Behind the Concept of Equal Responsibility," *KZ*, February 18, 1982, p. 3.
61. Col. L. Semeyko, "A Stake on Undermining Stability," *KZ*, November 1, 1984, p. 3.
62. For example, see: Capts. 1st Rank G. Luk'yanov and M. Solov'yev, "The Atlantic and NATO," *Morskoi sbornik*, No. 3, 1981, pp. 81-82; Capt. 1st Rank M. Mayenkov, "Always Be Ready to Defend the Peaceful Creative Labor of the Soviet People and the Cause of Peace and Socialism," *KVS*, No. 5, 1982, p. 75; Capt. Yu. Osipov, "Imperialism as a Threat to Peace," *KVS*, No. 22, 1980, p. 64; Capt. Yu. Osipov, "V. I. Lenin on the Socialist Fatherland and the Need for its Armed Defense," *KVS*, No. 10, 1982, p. 73; Gen.-Maj. V. Khalipov, "A Necessary Condition for Social Progress," *KZ*, April 14, 1983, p. 3; Gen.-Maj. E. Dolgoplov, "Local Wars in Imperialism's Military Policy," *ZVO*, No. 1, 1984, p. 7; Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan, "Western Europe—the U.S. Nuclear Hostage," *KZ*, May 20, 1983, p. 3; Col. M. Ponomarev, "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe," *KZ*, April 10, 1983, p. 3.
63. Col.-Gen. M. A. Gareyev, "Soviet Military Science," *VIZ*, No. 7, 1985, p. 28.
64. Col. L. Semeyko, "A Dangerous Feature," *KZ*, January 23, 1986, p. 3.
65. Ogarkov, "Victory," *op. cit.*, p. 2.
66. Ogarkov, "Reliable Defense," *op. cit.*, p. 2.
67. Ogarkov, "Defense of Socialism," *op. cit.*, p. 3.
68. Ogarkov, "Unfading Glory," *op. cit.*, pp. 25-26; Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 89.



69. Ogarkov, "Military Science," *op. cit.*, p. 118.
70. Ogarkov, *Vsegda*, *op. cit.*, pp. 39-40.
71. "Operation," in MSU N. V. Ogarkov (ed.), *Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya*, Vol. 6 (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1978), p. 66; Ogarkov, "Military Strategy," *op. cit.*, p. 563.
72. Ogarkov, *Istoriya*, *op. cit.*, p. 51.
73. Col.-Gen. M. A. Gareyev, *M. V. Frunze—voyennyi teoretik* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1985), pp. 239-241.
74. For example, see William E. Odom, "Soviet Force Posture: Dilemmas and Directions," *Problems of Communism*, July-August, 1985; and the following by Mary C. FitzGerald: "Marshal Ogarkov on the Modern Theater Operation," *Naval War College Review*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 4, Autumn 1986, pp. 6-25; "Marshal Ogarkov and the New Revolution in Soviet Military Affairs," *Defense Analysis*, Vol. 3, No. 1, March 1987, pp. 3-19; "The Soviet Leadership on Nuclear War" (forthcoming, *Soviet Union*); and *New Revolution*, *op. cit.*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Western Sources

*Robert L. Arnett*, "Soviet Attitudes Towards Nuclear War: Do They Really Think They Can Win?" *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2, September, 1979; *Robert V. Daniels*, *Russia: The Roots of Confrontation* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1985); *Mary C. FitzGerald*, "Marshal Ogarkov and the New Revolution in Soviet Military Affairs," *Defense Analysis*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 3-19; *Mary C. FitzGerald*, *Soviet Views on SDI* (forthcoming, *The Carl Beck Papers in Russian and East European Studies*); *Raymond L. Garthoff*, "A Rebuttal by Ambassador Garthoff," *Strategic Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fall 1982; *Raymond L. Garthoff*, *Detente and Confrontation: American-Soviet Relations from Nixon to Reagan* (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1985); *Raymond L. Garthoff*, "Mutual Deterrence and Strategic Arms Limitation in Soviet Policy," *Strategic Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fall 1982; *Raymond L. Garthoff*, "Mutual Deterrence, Parity, and Strategic Arms Limitation in Soviet Policy," in Derek Leebaert (ed.), *Soviet Military Thinking* (London: George, Allen, and Unwin, 1981); *Raymond L. Garthoff*, "SALT I: An Evaluation," *World Politics*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, October, 1978, in *Current News* (Special Edition), No. 409, April 19, 1979; *Raymond L. Garthoff*, "The Soviet SS-20 Decision," *Survival*, May-June, 1983; *Leslie H. Gelb*, "Soviet Marshal Warns the U.S. on its Missiles," *The New York Times*, March 17, 1983; *Leon Goure*, "Soviet Military Doctrine," *Air Force Magazine*, March, 1977; *Leon Goure*, et al., *War Survival in Soviet Strategy: USSR Civil Defense* (University of Miami, FL: Center for Advanced International Studies, 1976); *Lt. Col. Kerry L. Hines*, "Soviet Short-Range Ballistic Missiles," *International Defense Review*, No. 12, 1985; *Robbin F. Laird* and *Dale R. Herspring*, *The Soviet Union and Strategic Arms* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, Inc., 1984); *Benjamin S. Lambeth*, *The State of Western Research on Soviet Military Strategy and Policy*, RAND Report #N-2230-AF (Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1984); *John Lenczowski*, *Soviet Perceptions of U.S. Foreign Policy* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1982); *James M. McConnell*, "Shifts in Soviet Views on the Proper Focus of Military Development," *World Politics*, Vol. 37, No. 3, April 1985; *James M. McConnell*, "The Irrelevance Today of Sokolovskiy's Book *Military Strategy*," *Defense Analysis*, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1985; *James M. McConnell*, *The Soviet Shift Toward and Away from Nuclear War-Waging* (Alexandria, VA: Center for Naval Analyses, 1984); *James M. McConnell*, *The Soviet Shift in Emphasis from Nuclear to Conventional: The Long-Term Perspective*, CRC 490-Vol. I (Alexandria, VA: Center for Naval Analyses, 1983); *William E. Odom*, "Soviet Force Posture: Dilemmas and Directions," *Problems of Communism*, July-August, 1985; *Phillip A. Petersen* and *John G. Hines*, "The

Conventional Offensive in Soviet Theater Strategy," *Orbis*, Fall 1983; *Phillip A. Petersen* and *Maj. John G. Hines*, *The Soviet Conventional Offensive in Europe*, DOD Intelligence Document DDB-2622-4-83 (Washington, D.C.: Defense Intelligence Agency, 1983); *Richard Pipes*, "Soviet Strategic Doctrine: Another View," *Strategic Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fall 1982; *Richard Pipes*, *Survival is Not Enough: Soviet Realities and America's Future* (NY: Simon and Schuster, 1984); *Richard Pipes*, "Why the Soviet Union Thinks It Could Fight and Win a Nuclear War," *Commentary*, Vol. 64, No. 1, July, 1977; *David B. Rivkin, Jr.*, "What Does Moscow Think?" *Foreign Policy*, No. 59, Summer 1985; *Soviet Military Power* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, April 1985); *Dan L. Strobe* and *Rebecca V. Strobe*, "Diplomacy and Defense in Soviet National Security Policy," *International Security*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Fall 1983; *George C. Weickhardt*, "Ustinov vs. Ogarkov," *Problems of Communism*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, January-February, 1985.

#### Soviet Sources

*MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "Military Detente—A Demand of the Times," *Krasnaya zvezda* (hereafter cited as KZ), December 2, 1980; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism," KZ, February 22, 1985; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, Speech, *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR*, No. 9, 1983; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, *The ABM Treaty—An Obstacle in the Path of the Strategic Arms Race*, *Pravda* (hereafter cited as PR), June 4, 1985; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "The Great Victory and Its Lessons," *Izvestiya* (hereafter cited as IZ), May 7, 1985; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "The Role of the Soviet Union and Its Armed Forces in Achieving a Radical Turnabout in WW2 and Its International Importance," *Voyenno-istoricheskii zhurnal* (hereafter cited as VIZ), No. 2, 1984; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "The Superiority of Soviet Military Science and Soviet Military Art—One of the Most Important Factors of Victory in the Great Patriotic War," *Kommunist* (hereafter cited as K), No. 3, 1985; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "Washington's Assertions and the Actual Facts," PR, October 19, 1985; *MSU S. F. Akhromeyev*, "WW2: Results and Lessons," KZ, December 18, 1982; *Col. V. Alekseyev*, "'Conventional' Wars in the Plans of the Pentagon and NATO," KZ, January 17, 1986; *Army General A. Altunin*, "A Reliable Bulwark of Peace and Labor," *Stroitel'naya gazeta*, February 23, 1983; *Army General A. Altunin*, "Always on the Alert!" *Trud*, February 23, 1984; *Army General A. Altunin*, "The People's Unfading Feat," *Voyennyye znaniya* (hereafter cited as VZ), No. 5, 1985; "Yu. V. Andropov's Answers to a Pravda Correspondent's Questions," PR, March 27, 1983; *A. G. Arbatov*, *Bezopasnost' v yadernyi vek i politika Vashingtona* (Moscow: Politizdat, 1980); *A. G. Arbatov*, "Limiting Anti-missile Defense Systems: Problems, Lessons, and Prospects," *SShA: ekonomika, politika, ideologiya* (hereafter cited as SShA), No. 12, 1984; *A. G. Arbatov*, "The Mirages of 'Strategic Defense,'"

Sovetskaya Rossiya (hereafter cited as SR), February 22, 1985; *A. G. Arbatov*, "The Strategy of Nuclear Madness," K, No. 6, 1981; *A. G. Arbatov*, *Voyenno-strategicheskiy paritet i politika SShA* (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Politicheskoi Literatury, 1984); *G. A. Arbatov*, "Security for All: A Program for Disarmament," SShA, No. 9, 1982; *Capt. 1st Rank B. Balyev*, "Sea and Ocean Communications and Combat on Them," *Voyennaya mysl'* (hereafter cited as VM), No. 10, 1971; *Engr.-Col. I. Belov*, "Western Europe—The Nuclear Hostage of U.S. Adventurists," *Zarubezhnoye voyennoye obozreniye* (hereafter cited as ZVO), No. 3, 1984; *Capt. 1st Rank A. Belyayev*, "Scientific Concepts of Modern War—An Important Element of the Awareness of the Soviet Soldier," *Kommunist vooruzhennykh sil* (hereafter cited as KVS), No. 7, 1985; *Capt. 1st Rank A. Belyayev*, "V. I. Lenin—A New Type of Military Theorist and Strategist," *Nauchnyi kommunizm*, No. 1, 1981; *V. Bilyak*, "The Road to Peace and Happiness," PR, August 24, 1983; *Gen.-Maj. K. Bochkarev*, "The Question of the Sociological Aspect of the Struggle Against the Forces of Aggression and War," VM, No. 9, 1968; *R. G. Bogdanov*, "Parity or 'Intimidation'?" SShA, No. 10, 1984; *R. Bogdanov* and *N. Turkatenko*, "They Should Know About It...," PR, October 23, 1981; *V. Bol'shakov*, "International Review," KZ, June 27, 1982; *V. M. Bondarenko*, *Sovremennaya nauka i razvitiye voyennovo dela* (Moscow, 1976); *A. Borovik*, "Don't Make the Stars a Target," ŠR, July 3, 1983; *Gen.-Lt. A. Borsuk*, "Considering the Complex International Situation," *Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika*, No. 6, 1984; *A. Bovin*, "Fantasies and Reality," IZ, April 21, 1983; *A. Bovin*, "The Enduring Meaning of Leninist Ideas," K, No. 10, 1980; *L. I. Brezhnev*, *Na strazhe mira i sotsializma* (Moscow, 1981); *L. I. Brezhnev*, Speech, PR, January 19, 1977; *L. I. Brezhnev*, "The Urgent Task of the Present Day," PR, February 21, 1981; *L. I. Brezhnev*, "To the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly," PR, June 16, 1982; *L. I. Brezhnev*, XXVI S'ezd Kommunisticheskoi partii Sovetskovo Soyuz: stenograficheskiy otchet, Vol. I (Moscow: Politizdat, 1981); "*L. I. Brezhnev's* Answers to a Pravda Correspondent's Questions," PR, October 21, 1981; "*L. I. Brezhnev's* Answers to Questions from the German Social Democratic Weekly Vorwärts," IZ, May 4, 1978; "*L. I. Brezhnev's* Speech at the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Session on 23 June 1981," K, No. 10, 1981; *F. Burlatskiy*, "Geneva Realism and Space Weapons," *Literaturnaya gazeta* (hereafter cited as LG), January 23, 1985; *F. Burlatskiy*, "Military Games," LG, August 10, 1982; *F. Burlatskiy*, "The Philosophy of Peace," *Voprosy filosofii* (hereafter cited as VF), No. 12, 1982; *Col. E. Buynovskiy* and *L. Tkachev*, "'Star' Weapons," *Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika*, No. 8, 1984; *O. Bykov*, "A Revolutionary Theory of Saving Mankind from Wars," *Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (hereafter cited as MEMO), No. 4, 1983; *O. Bykov*, "Strengthening the Balance or Relying on Superiority?" MEMO, No. 11, 1981; *O. Bykov*, "The Main Problem of Mankind in General," MEMO, No. 3, 1980; *Yu. Cheplygin*, "Space: Alarm and Hopes," PR, December 3, 1984;

Admiral V. N. Chernavin, "The Chief Requirement of Combat Readiness—Learn What is Necessary in War," *Morskoi sbornik* (hereafter cited as MS), No. 3, 1979; K. U. Chernenko, "The Soviet Peace Program for the 1980s," PR, April 23, 1981; K. U. Chernenko, "Address to Readers of The Soviet Union," K, No. 3, 1985; "K. U. Chernenko's Answers to the Questions of S. Loory, American Cable News Network Correspondent," SR, February 2, 1985; A. Chernyshev, "A Realistic Program for Restraining the Arms Race," K, No. 5, 1983; Col. V. Chernyshev, "In the Role of Petitioner for the 'Space Umbrella,'" KZ, February 6, 1985; Col. V. Chernyshev, "Sinister Deception," KZ, April 4, 1985; Col. P. M. Derevyanko, "Some Distinctive Features of the Modern Revolution in Military Affairs," in Col. P. M. Derevyanko (ed.), *Problemy revolyutsii v voyennom dele* (Moscow, 1965); Col. A. Dmitriyev, "Introduction," in Gen.-Lt. D. A. Volkogonov (ed.), *Marksistsko-Leninskoye ucheniye o voyne i armii* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1984); Col. A. Dmitriyev, "Knowledge of War and Peace in the System of a Scientific World-view," KVS, No. 5, 1984; Gen.-Maj. E. Dolgopolov, "Local Wars in Imperialism's Military Policy," ZVO, No. 1, 1984; V. Drobkov, "Against Nuclear Madness," PR, August 10, 1981; Col. (ret.) A. Drozhzhin, "The Concept of Aggression," KZ, July 12, 1985; V. Falin, "Alchemy with 'Zero,'" IZ, February 4, 1983; P. Fedoseyev, "No Task is More Important than Preventing War," K, No. 14, 1983; V. Frolov, "'Dropshot'—Scenario for Nuclear War," VZ, No. 6, 1980; Col.-Gen. M. A. Gareyev, M. V. Frunze—Voyennyi teoretik (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1985); Col.-Gen. M. A. Gareyev, "Soviet Military Science," VIZ, No. 7, 1985; G. Gerasimov, "For Space Without Wars: The Earth is the Pentagon's Hostage," *Komsomol'skaya pravda*, May 23, 1984; G. Gerasimov, "Current Problems of World Policy," MEMO, No. 7, 1983; Gen.-Maj. F. Gontar', "With a View to Aggression," KZ, December 15, 1984; M. S. Gorbachev, Speech, PR, April 24, 1985; M. S. Gorbachev, Speech, PR, January 16, 1986; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "Allies in the Exploit," *Sovetskiy voyn* (hereafter cited as SV), No. 10, 1985; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "Always on Guard," KZ, February 7, 1978; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "American Aircraft Carriers—An Instrument of Expansion," KZ, October 14, 1983; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "And the Ships Enter into Battle," LG, May 1, 1985; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "Bases of Aggression," PR, April 15, 1983; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "From a Position of Combat Readiness," KZ, February 13, 1981; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "June of '41 Is Not to Be Repeated," IZ, June 22, 1984; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, *Morskaya moshch' gosudarstva* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1979); Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "Ocean Watch," PR, July 25, 1982; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "On Guard Over the Gains of Great October," MS, No. 11, 1977; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "On Guard Over the Motherland," *Sotsialisticheskaya industriya*, February 23, 1981; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "On Ocean Watch," PR, July 27, 1980; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "On Ocean Watch," PR, July 29, 1984; Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, "Problems of Command and Control in the Naval Forces,"

MS, No. 5, 1980; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "Problems of Command and Control in the Naval Forces," MS, No. 6, 1980; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "Questions in the Theory of the Navy," MS, No. 7, 1983; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "Remember the War," MS, No. 5, 1984; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "Shipboard Regulations—the Basis of Service for the Military Sailor," MS, No. 5, 1978; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Commander and Combat Readiness," MS, No. 1, 1979; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Commander's Personal Example," MS, No. 1, 1982; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Experience of the Great Patriotic War and the Current Stage of Development of the Naval Art," MS, No. 4, 1985; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Fleet's Ocean Watches," MS, No. 7, 1979; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Glorious Child of the Soviet People," K, No. 3, 1980; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Light of the Great Feat," Nedelya, No. 18, 1978; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Motherland's Ocean Shield," KZ, July 7, 1984; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Motherland's Ocean Shield," PR, July 28, 1985; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Motherland's Sea Power," KVS, No. 3, 1978; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Navy and the 26th Party Congress," MS, No. 1, 1981; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Oceanic Force of a Power," PR, July 30, 1978; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Ocean Watch of Military Sailors," KVS, No. 2, 1981; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "The Operational-Strategic Employment of the Navy in the Great Patriotic War," VIZ, No. 4, 1985; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, "Under the Motherland's Flag," PR, July 31, 1983; *Flt. Adm. S. G. Gorshkov*, *Voyenno-morskoi flot* (Moscow: "Znaniye," 1977); *MSU A. A. Grechko*, *Vooruzhennyye Sily Sovetskovo gosudarstva* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1974); *Gen. A. Gribkov*, "Strengthening the Military-Political Unity of the Warsaw Pact Countries at the Present Stage," VIZ, No. 5, 1984; *A. A. Gromyko*, "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy," IZ, June 17, 1983; *A. A. Gromyko*, Speech, IZ, October 2, 1982; "A. A. Gromyko's Address," PR, September 28, 1984; *M. V. Igolkin*, "History and Compromises," VF, No. 8, 1983; *Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy*, "In a Single Combat Formation," KZ, April 17, 1985; *Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy*, "The Force of Party Influence," KVS, No. 19, 1977; *Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy*, "The Unfading Light of the Great Victory," *Voyennyi vestnik*, No. 5, 1985; *Gen.-Maj. V. Khalipov*, "A Necessary Condition for Social Progress," KZ, April 14, 1983; *Col. N. Khmara*, "What is Hidden Behind the Concept of Equal Responsibility," KZ, February 18, 1982; *N. S. Khrushchev*, "A Meeting of Soviet-Hungarian Friendship," PR, July 20, 1963; *Yu. Ya. Kirshin*, "The Ideological Struggle on the Problem of War and Peace: Basic Directions and Trends," VF, No. 5, 1984; *A. Kokoshin*, "In Pursuit of Illusions: The Shaky Arguments of 'Star Wars' Proponents," PR, June 14, 1985; *A. Kokoshin*, "Space is Not an Arena for Confrontation," *Vek xx i mir*, No. 12, 1983; *A. Kokoshin*, "Space and Security," PR, January 29, 1985; *Marshal A. I. Koldunov*, "On Guard Over the Air Frontiers," KZ, March 26, 1985; *Marshal A. I. Koldunov*, "Our Great Victory," *Vestnik protivovozdushnoi oborony*, No. 5, 1985; *Marshal*

*A. I. Koldunov*, "Sentinels of the Air Frontiers," KVS, No. 1, 1981; *Marshal A. I. Koldunov*, "Sentinels of the Air Frontiers," PR, April 8, 1984; *Marshal A. I. Koldunov*, "The Sky is Clear above the Motherland," PR, April 11, 1982; *S. Kondrashov*, "Success of the Forces for Peace," IZ, November 29, 1981; *V. Kondrashov* and *V. Mikheyev*, "Responsibility for the Future," IZ, May 19, 1983; *Col. T. Kondratkov*, "A Neo-conservative Ideology in the Service of Militarism," VF, No. 5, 1984; *Col. T. Kondratkov*, *Ideologiya, politika, voyna* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1983); *Col. T. Kondratkov*, "What is Hidden Behind the Bourgeois Concepts of the Essence of War?" KVS, No. 20, 1980; *G. M. Korniyenko* (ed.), *O problemakh razoruzheniya* (Moscow: Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya, 1980); *V. Kortunov*, "The Pernicious Relapses of the Policy of Force," K, No. 10, 1980; *G. Kostev*, "Cooperation of the Army and Navy," KZ, March 17, 1984; *V. Kudravtsev*, "One Objective," IZ, April 11, 1982; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "A Distinguished Proletarian Military Leader," KZ, February 1, 1985; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "A Reliable Shield of Peace," K, No. 8, 1985; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "Curbing the Arms Race," KZ, February 21, 1984; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "Curbing the Forces of Aggression," KZ, June 21, 1981; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "In the Name of Peace on Earth," IZ, May 9, 1984; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, *Kollektivnaya zashchita sotsializma* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982); *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, *Nadezhnyi oplot mira i bezopasnosti narodov* (Moscow: "Znaniye," 1980); *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "On Guard Over Peace," SR, February 22, 1978; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism," KZ, May 14, 1982; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "On Guard Over Security," SR, May 13, 1984; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, Opening Words, VIZ, No. 3, 1985; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "Our Objective Is To Preserve Peace," KZ, April 6, 1983; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "The Bulwark of the Peace and Security of Peoples," VIZ, No. 5, 1982; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "The Finale," IZ, September 3, 1985; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "The International Defense of Socialism," PR, April 29, 1983; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "The Warsaw Pact—A Military-Political Alliance of Fraternal Peoples and Armies," VIZ, No. 11, 1977; *MSU V. G. Kulikov*, "The Warsaw Pact on Guard Over Peace and Socialist Gains," *Novaya i noveyshaya istoriya*, No. 2, 1985; *Army General S. Kurkotkin*, "Concern for and Attention to the Existence of Soldiers," KVS, No. 20, 1982; *Army General S. Kurkotkin*, "M. V. Frunze—A Distinguished Military Leader and Military Theorist of the Soviet State," VIZ, No. 3, 1985; *Army General S. Kurkotkin*, "The Distinguished Exploit of the Workers of the Rear," KVS, No. 1, 1985; *Marshal P. Kutakhov*, "A Relay-Race of Courage and Mastery," KZ, January 25, 1978; *Marshal P. Kutakhov*, "The Air Forces," VIZ, No. 10, 1977; *Marshal P. Kutakhov*, "The Motherland's Combat Wings," PR, August 17, 1980; *Marshal P. Kutakhov*, "On Guard Over the Air Frontiers," *Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika*, No. 8, 1981; *Marshal P. Kutakhov*, "The Winged Guards of the Gains of October," KVS, No. 2, 1978; *V. Kuznetsov*, "The Cart-horse and the Race-horse," KZ, January 31, 1986; *N. I. Lebedev* (ed.), *Strategiya mira protiv strategii konfrontatsii*

(Moscow: Politizdat, 1982); *V. I. Lenin*, Polnyye sobrannyye sochineniya, Vol. 36 (Moscow); *Y. Litvinov*, "Space Research, American Style," International Affairs, No. 11, 1968; *Col. G. Lukava*, "The Military Equilibrium and the Security of Peoples," KVS, No. 23, 1984; *Cpts. 1st Rank G. Luk'yanov* and *M. Solov'yev*, "The Atlantic and NATO," MS, No. 3, 1981; *Capt. 1st Rank M. Mayenkov*, "Always Be Ready to Defend the Peaceful Creative Labor of the Soviet People and the Cause of Peace and Socialism," KVS, No. 5, 1982; *Gen.-Maj. V. Makarevskiy*, "In the Race for 'Super-weapons,'" KZ, April 3, 1980; *Gen.-Maj. V. Makarevskiy*, "They Call Them 'Conventional'...", IZ, February 18, 1984; *Gen.-Maj. V. Makarevskiy*, "What Is Hidden Behind the 'Rogers Plan,'" KZ, November 23, 1982; *Army General Yu. P. Maksimov*, "In Constant Combat [Readiness]," SV, No. 21, 1985; "Meeting of Parliamentarians," PR, May 19, 1983; "Meeting the Party's Requirements," KZ, June 22, 1983; "Meeting with the French Parliament," PR, October 4, 1985; *Gen.-Lt. M. A. Mil'shteyn*, "On the Question of Not Using Nuclear Weapons First," SShA, No. 3, 1983; *Gen.-Maj. A. S. Milovidov*, "In View of the Growing Military Threat," KZ, March 28, 1984; *Gen.-Maj. A. S. Milovidov*, "War and Social Progress," in Volkogonov (ed.), Marksistsko-Leninskoye ucheniye o voyne i armii (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1984); *A. S. Milovidov* and *V. G. Kozlov* (eds.), Filosofskoye naslediye V. I. Lenina i problemy sovremennoi voyny (Moscow, 1972); *Gen.-Maj. A. S. Milovidov* and *E. A. Zhdanov*, "Socio-philosophical Problems of War and Peace," VF, No. 10, 1980; *Yu. Molchanov* and *V. Nekrasov*, "1981: Important Trends in International Development," K, No. 18, 1981; *N. M. Nikol'skiy*, Osnovnoi vopros sovremennosti: problema unichtozheniya voyn (Moscow: 1964); *N. M. Nikol'skiy* and *A. V. Grishin*, Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya (Moscow: "Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya," 1978); *A. Nikonov* and *R. Faramazyan*, "The Dangerous Course of Heating Up Military Tension," MEMO, No. 2, 1981; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "A Reliable Defense to Peace," KZ, September 23, 1983; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "A Reliable Bulwark of Socialism and Peace," KZ, February 23, 1983; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "Defense of Socialism: The Experience of History and the Present," KZ, May 9, 1984; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "We are Faithful to Lenin's Precepts," IZ, February 24, 1980; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "Improving the Educational Role of the Soviet Armed Forces," KZ, June 5, 1980; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "In the Interests of Improving Combat Readiness," KVS, No. 14, 1980; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "In the Name of Peace and Progress," IZ, May 9, 1982; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, Istoriya uchit bditel'nosti (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1985); *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "Military Science and the Defense of the Soviet Fatherland," K, No. 7, 1978; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "Military Strategy," in Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya (hereafter SVE), Vol. 7 (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1979); *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "On Guard Over Peaceful Labor," SR, February 22, 1981; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "On Guard Over Peaceful Labor," K, No. 10, 1981; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "On Guard Over the Gains of October," KZ, November 4, 1982; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*,



"Socialism Can Defend Itself," KZ, February 23, 1979; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "The Creativity of a Military Leader," PR, October 2, 1982; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "The Great Feat of the Soviet People," IZ, May 9, 1978; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "The Lessons of History," KZ, May 9, 1981; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "The Myth of the 'Soviet Military Threat' and Reality," PR, August 2, 1979; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "The Unfading Glory of Soviet Weapons," KVS, No. 21, 1984; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "The Victory and the Present," IZ, May 9, 1983; *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, *Vsegda v gotovnosti k zashchite Otechestva* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982); *MSU N. V. Ogarkov*, "With a High Measure of Responsibility," KZ, January 21, 1979; "Operation," in *MSU N. V. Ogarkov* (ed.), *SVE*, Vol. 6 (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1978); *Capt. Yu. Osipov*, "V. I. Lenin on the Socialist Fatherland and the Need for its Armed Defense," KVS, No. 10, 1982; *Capt. Yu. Osipov*, "Imperialism as a Threat to Peace," KVS, No. 22, 1980; *Lt. Col. K. Pashikin*, "Criticism and Bibliography," KVS, No. 23, 1982; *Gen.-Lt. I. Perov*, "General Military Problems of the American Strategy of 'Direct Confrontation'—A Threat to Peace and Security," ZVO, No. 9, 1982; *Gen.-Maj. N. Petrov*, "A Balance of Trust vs. A Balance of Terror," SR, December 23, 1980; *V. Petrov*, "Realism in Policy: Words and Deeds," PR, January 24, 1983; *MSU V. Petrov*, "A Distinguished Military Leader of the Leninist School," VIZ, No. 2, 1985; *MSU V. Petrov*, "A Grim, Informative Lesson," KZ, September 1, 1985; *MSU V. Petrov*, "For Effectiveness and Quality," KZ, December 28, 1980; *MSU V. Petrov*, "For Mutual Restraint," PR, December 28, 1985; *MSU V. Petrov*, "For the Sake of Peace on Earth," Trud, May 9, 1981; *MSU V. Petrov*, "On Guard Over Peace," IZ, February 23, 1982; *MSU V. Petrov*, "Persistently Improving Combat Training," KVS, No. 24, 1984; *MSU V. Petrov*, "Superiority...Over Common Sense," SR, December 1, 1983; *MSU V. Petrov*, "The Decisive Role of the USSR Armed Forces in the Defeat of Fascist Germany," VIZ, No. 7, 1985; *MSU V. Petrov*, "The People's Glory and Pride," VZ, No. 2, 1983; *V. Petrovskiy*, "An Important Direction in the Struggle Against the Nuclear Threat," MEMO, No. 10, 1981; *V. Petrovskiy*, "Disarmament and the Untenability of its Opponent's Devices," MEMO, No. 6, 1982; *V. Petrovskiy*, "Political Realism and Europe," SShA, No. 7, 1983; *V. Petrovskiy*, "The USSR's Struggle for Detente in the 1970s," *Novaya i noveyshaya istoriya*, January, 1981; *B. N. Ponomarev*, "Preserve Mankind from the Horrors of War," PR, September 25, 1980; *B. N. Ponomarev*, "Real Socialism: the Bulwark of Peace Throughout the World," *Slovo lektora*, No. 1, 1984; *Col. M. Ponomarev*, "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe," KZ, April 10, 1983; *Col. M. Ponomarev*, "Washington's Militarist Provocations," KZ, April 15, 1984; "Press Conference in Moscow," PR, December 6, 1983; *A. Prokhanov*, "A Nuclear Shield," LG, No. 46, November 17, 1982; *Gen.-Lt. M. Proskurin*, "Rehearsing for War," KZ, November 24, 1984; *Gen.-Lt. M. Proskurin*, "The Aggressive Essence of the 'Rogers Plan,'" KZ, October 29, 1983; *Gen.-Lt. M. Proskurin*, "The Strategy of Adventurism," KZ, April 28, 1984; *Gen.-Lt. M. Proskurin*, "What Lurks Behind the 'Rogers Plan,'" KZ, April 28, 1984.

KZ, December 3, 1985; *Gen.-Lt. M. Proskurin*, "Yet Another Aggressive Concept," KZ, January 6, 1984; "Report of General Secretary of the CPSU C.C., Comrade L. I. Brezhnev," KZ, February 24, 1981; *G. V. Romanov*, "For Peace, Democracy, and Socialism," PR, May 24, 1981; *Gen.-Lt. I. Rudnev*, "The Intensified Aggressiveness of U.S. Military Doctrine," ZVO, No. 6, 1985; *K. V. Rusakov*, "In the Service of Peace and Socialism," PR, May 22, 1980; *Lt. Col. Ye. Rybkin*, "On the Essence of World Nuclear-Missile War," KVS, No. 17, 1965; *Col. Ye. I. Rybkin*, "Sociopolitical Consequences of the Revolution in Military Affairs," in N. A. Lomov, et al. (eds.), *Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress i revolyutsiya v voyennom dele* (Moscow, 1973); *Col. Ye. Rybkin*, "The Army in the Political System of Developed Socialism," VIZ, No. 8, 1982; *Col. Ye. Rybkin*, "The Basis of the Teachings on War and the Army," KVS, No. 15, 1983; *Col. Ye. Rybkin*, "V. I. Lenin and the C.P.S.U. on Imperialism as the Constant Source of the Threat of War," VIZ, No. 4, 1983; *Col. Ye. Rybkin*, *Voyna i politika v sovremennuyu epokhu* (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1973); *Col. Ye. Rybkin, I. Tyulin, and S. Kortunov*, "The Anatomy of One Bourgeois Myth," MEMO, No. 8, 1982; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "A Dangerous Feature," KZ, January 23, 1986; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "A First-Strike Potential is Being Created," KZ, November 2, 1984; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "A Stake on Undermining Stability," KZ, November 1, 1984; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "Against the U.S. 'Nuclear Arguments,'" SR, March 16, 1984; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "Counting on Impunity—On the New Militarist Concept of the White House," April 15, 1983; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "In Pursuit of Superiority," KZ, August 5, 1983; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "Real and Imaginary Interconnections: Two Approaches to Disarmament Problems," SR, July 25, 1984; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "Stability or Destabilization?" IZ, June 14, 1984; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "Strategic Illusions," *Novoye Vremya*, No. 50, December 12, 1980; *Col. L. Semeyko*, "Washington's Nuclear Balancing Act," KZ, October 30, 1981; *Army General V. Shabanov*, "A High Technical Equipping," KZ, June 26, 1981; *Army General V. Shabanov*, "For the Mass Character and Effectiveness of the Technical Creativity of Soldiers," KVS, No. 21, 1982; *Army General V. Shabanov*, "Prohibiting the Militarization of Space," KZ, November 14, 1985; *Army General V. Shabanov*, "What Stands Behind the 'Technological Dash' into Space?" IZ, July 24, 1985; *G. K. Shakhnazarov*, "Peaceful Coexistence and Detente: General Questions of Theory," *Obshchestvennyye nauki*, No. 1, 1981; *G. K. Shakhnazarov*, "The Logic of Political Thinking in a Nuclear Age," VF, No. 5, 1984; *V. V. Shcherbitskiy*, Speech, PR, March, 1985; *E. A. Shevardnadze*, Report, *Zarya vostoka*, March 27, 1981; *Col. A. A. Shirman*, "The Social Activism of the Masses and the Defense of Socialism," in A. S. Milovidov and V. G. Kozlov (eds.), *Filosofskoye naslediyе V. I. Lenina i problemy sovremennoi voyny* (Moscow, 1972); *Gen.-Maj. I. Sidel'nikov*, "Who Needs Military Superiority and For What?" KZ, January 15, 1980; *Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan*, "Another Doctrine of Aggression," *Novoye vremya*, No. 49, December 3, 1982; *Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan*, "On the Risk of Confrontation,"

PR, June 14, 1977; *Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan*, "The Dangerous Concepts of NATO 'Eurostrategists,'" KZ, December 28, 1979; *Gen.-Maj. R. Simonyan*, "Western Europe—the U.S.' Nuclear Hostage," KZ, May 20, 1983; *Gen.-Maj. A. Slobodenko*, "The 'Deep Attack' in a Modern Operation," ZVO, No. 12, 1984; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "A Powerful Guard Over Socialist Gains," KZ, February 22, 1978; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "A Reliable Guarantee of Peace and Socialism," IZ, December 24, 1983; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "Always in Readiness, Always on the Alert," KZ, February 23, 1984; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "On Guard Over the Gains of Socialism," KZ, August 28, 1984; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "Preserving What Has Been Achieved in the Sphere of Strategic Arms Limitation," PR, November 6, 1985; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, Speech, KZ, May 10, 1985; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, TASS Interview, KZ, May 5, 1985; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "The Experience and Lessons of History," PR, April 2, 1983; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "The Fatherland's Reliable Shield," KZ, February 22, 1981; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "The Great Victory," K, No. 6, 1985; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "The Harsh Lesson of History," KZ, May 9, 1979; *MSU S. L. Sokolov*, "Under the Party's Leadership, Together With the People," K, No. 3, 1981; *Admiral A. Sorokin*, "Stronghold of Militarism," SR, December 21, 1984; *Col.-Gen. G. V. Sredin*, "Problems of War and Peace in the Modern Age," VF, No. 10, 1982; *M. Suslov*, "The Historical Rectitude of Lenin's Ideas and Works," K, No. 4, 1980; *A. Svetlov*, "A New Stage in the Nuclear Arms Race," MEMO, No. 11, 1982; *V. Teplov*, "The Key Problem of the Present," KZ, June 24, 1982; "The Fatherland's Shield and Sword," Komsomol'skaya pravda, November 19, 1983; *A. Tolkunov*, "Sermon of Space Adventures," PR, May 24, 1984; *L. Tolkunov*, "Equitable Talks, Not Military Confrontation," K, No. 7, 1984; *L. Tolkunov*, "The Plans and Deeds of the Latter-Day 'Crusaders,'" K, No. 6, 1983; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "Always in Combat Readiness," KZ, April 25, 1985; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "Always on Guard, Always on the Alert," KVS, No. 23, 1977; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "Fascism's Savage Aspect," K, No. 13, 1979; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "Great Vigilance, Constant Combat Readiness," KVS, No. 22, 1980; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "In the Battle for the Liberation of Czechoslovakia," VIZ, No. 5, 1980; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "On Guard Over the Gains of October," K, No. 3, 1983; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, *Raketnyye voyska* (Moscow: "Zhaniye," 1977); *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "The Fatherland's Fire Shield," PR, November 19, 1980; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "The Motherland's Fire Shield," PR, November 19, 1977; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "The Motherland's Soldiers," Trud, February 23, 1980; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "The New and Progressive in the Training Process," KZ, January 26, 1984; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "The People's Great Exploit," Sel'skaya zhizn', May 9, 1983; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "The Roads to Victory," LG, May 4, 1983; *Marshal V. F. Tolubko*, "With a High Measure of Combat Readiness," KVS, No. 10, 1985; *G. Trofimenko*, "Some Aspects of U.S. National-Security Strategy," SShA, No. 10, 1970; *G. Trofimenko*, "The Strategy of 'Direct Confrontation,'" KZ, June 2, 1982;

*G. Trofimenko*, "U.S. Military Strategy—Instrument of an Aggressive Policy," SShA, No. 1, 1985; *G. Trofimenko*, "Washington's Strategic Gambles," SShA, No. 12, 1980; *Gen.-Maj. S. Tyushkevich*, "The Ideological Struggle on the Problems of War and Peace," KVS, No. 1, 1983; *Gen.-Maj. S. Tyushkevich*, "War—A Threat to Social Progress," VF, No. 12, 1982; "U.S. Military Policy—A Policy of Aggression, KZ, January 26, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "A Historical Feat," K, No. 16, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "A Powerful Factor of the Peace and Security of the Peoples," PR, February 23, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "A Victory in the Name of Peace," PR, May 9, 1978; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Against the Arms Race and the Threat of War," PR, July 25, 1981; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "An Eternal Exploit," PR, May 9, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Averting the Threat of a Nuclear War," PR, July 12, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Defending Peace," PR, June 22, 1981; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Fight for Peace and Strengthen Defense Capabilities," PR, November 19, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Guardian of Peaceful Labor and Stronghold of Universal Peace," K, No. 3, 1977; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Interview, PR, July 31, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "On Guard Over Peaceful Labor, the Bulwark of a General Peace," K, No. 3, 1977; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "On Guard Over the Gains of Great October," PR, February 23, 1977; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "On Guard Over Revolutionary Gains," KVS, No. 21, 1977; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Radi mira na zemlye (Moscow, 1983); *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Six Heroic Decades," K, No. 2, 1978; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Sixty Years On Guard Over the Gains of Great October," KZ, February 23, 1978; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Sluzhim rodine, delu kommunizma (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982); *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, KZ, November 8, 1978; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, PR, November 8, 1980; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, KZ, May 12, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, PR, November 8, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, KZ, April 6, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, PR, July 31, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, Speech, KZ, December 15, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Strengthen the Might of Our Fatherland," IZ, February 24, 1979; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Struggle for Peace, Strengthen Defense Capabilities," PR, November 19, 1983; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, TASS Interview, KZ, August 20, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, TASS Interview, PR, December 7, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, TASS Interview, KZ, May 22, 1984; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "The Army of the Friendship of Peoples," PR, February 23, 1982; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "The Guiding Role of the CPSU in Building the Soviet Armed Forces," Voprosy istorii KPSS, No. 2, 1979; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "The Unfading Feat," PR, September 2, 1980; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "The Victory that Dispelled Myths and Illusions," PR, May 9, 1984; *MSU D. F. Ustinov*, "Under the Banner of the Great October," PR, November 7, 1981; *Y. P. Velikhov*, "The Simple Truths of the Century," SR, November 28, 1982; *P. Viktorov*, "Disarmament or 'Rearmament'?" PR, March 12, 1982; *Col. V. Viktorov*, "The U.S. on the Path of Militarizing Space," ZVO, No. 9, 1984; *Gen.-Lt. D. Volkogonov*, "A Strategy of Adventurism," ZVO, No. 5, 1984; *Gen.-Lt.*

*D. Volkogonov*, Marksistsko-Leninskoye ucheniye o voyne i armii (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1984); *Gen.-Lt. D. Volkogonov*, "The Threat to Peace—Mythical and Real," VF, No. 12, 1982; *Gen.-Maj. I. Vorob'yev*, "Modern Weapons and Tactics," KZ, September 15, 1984; *G. A. Vorontsov*, "The Untenability of the Imperialist Policy from a Position of Strength in Relation to the USSR," Voprosy istorii, No. 10, 1984; *G. A. Vorontsov*, "The U.S.—Western Europe: Community and Contradictions at a New Stage," SShA, No. 4, 1984; *Marshal A. N. Yefimov*, "The Encyclopedia of the Great Victory," K, No. 7, 1985; *Marshal A. N. Yefimov*, "The Fatherland's Reliable Wings," KZ, March 19, 1985; *Marshal A. N. Yefimov*, "The Fatherland's Victorious Wings," PR, August 18, 1985; *Marshal A. N. Yefimov*, "The Great Feat of the Motherland's October," Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, No. 5, 1985; *A. P. Yevgen'yev* (ed.), Slovar' russkovo yazyka (2nd ed.), Vol. III (Moscow: "Izdatel'stvo Russkiy Yazyk," 1983); *V. Zagladin* and *V. Shaposhnikov*, "A New Stage in the Struggle for Peace," K, No. 17, 1980; *V. I. Zamkovoy*, Kritika burzhuznykh teoriy neizbezhnosti novoi mirovoi voyny (Moscow: MYSL', 1965); *V. I. Zamkovoy* and *M. N. Filatov*, Filosofiya agressii (Alma-Ata, 1981); *L. Zamyatin*, "Washington Crusaders," LG, No. 26, June 30, 1982; *Gen.-Lt. P. Zhilin*, "Past Lessons and Future Concerns," K, No. 7, 1981; *Gen.-Lt. P. Zhilin*, "U.S.A.—Bulwark of Reaction and Militarism, Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn', No. 4, 1982.

**APPENDIX A**  
**SOVIET PUBLICATIONS**

## APPENDIX A

### SOVIET PUBLICATIONS

*Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika* (Aviation and Cosmonautics): Official monthly journal of the Soviet Air Forces. Established in 1918. Published by the Soviet Air Forces. Editor-in-chief: O. A. Nazarov.

*Izvestiya*: Official newspaper of the Soviet government. Established in 1917. Published by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

*Kommunist*: Official theoretical and political journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. Established in 1924. Published by "Pravda" of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. Editor-in-chief: I. T. Frolov. Circulation: 1,055,000.

*Kommunist vooruzhennykh sil* (Kommunist of the Armed Forces): Official military-political journal of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy. Established in 1920. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: A. I. Skryl'nik.

*Krasnaya zvezda* (Red Star): Official newspaper of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense. Established in 1924. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: I. M. Panov.

*Literaturnaya gazeta*: Official newspaper of the U.S.S.R. Writers' Union. Established in 1929. Editor-in-chief: A. Chakovskiy.

*Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya* (World Economics and International Relations): Official monthly journal of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Established in 1957. Published by "Pravda" of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. Editor-in-chief: Ya. S. Khavinson. Circulation: 27,000.

*Morskoi sbornik* (Naval Digest): Official monthly journal of the Soviet Navy. Established in 1848. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: A. S. Pushkin.

*Pravda*: Official newspaper of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. Established in 1912. Published by the C.P.S.U. Central Committee.

*Sovetskaya Rossiya*: Official newspaper of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. Established in 1956. Published by "Pravda" of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee.

*SShA: ekonomika, politika, ideologiya* (U.S.A.: Economics, Politics, Ideology): Official monthly scientific and socio-political journal of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Established in 1970. Published by "Nauka." Editor-in-chief: V. M. Berezhkov. Circulation: 30,930.

*Tyl i snabzheniye Sovetskykh vooruzhennykh sil* (Rear and Supply of the Soviet Armed Forces): Official monthly journal of the Soviet Rear Services. Established in 1940. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: P. I. Altunin.

*Vestnik protivovozdushnoi oborony* (Air Defense Herald): Official monthly journal of the Soviet Air Defense Troops. Established in 1931. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: K. Ya. Chermashentsev.

*Voprosy filosofii* (Problems of Philosophy): Official scientific-theoretical journal of the Institute of Philosophy, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Established in 1947. Published by "Pravda" of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. Editor-in-chief: V. S. Semenov. Circulation: 25,800.

*Voprosy istorii* (Problems of History): Official monthly journal of the History Department, U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Intermediate Special Education, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Established in 1926. Published by "Pravda" of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. Editor-in-chief: V. G. Trukhanovskiy. Circulation: 16,000.

*Voyenno-istoricheskiy zhurnal* (Military-historical Journal): Official monthly journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense. Established in 1959. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: A. I. Yevseyev.

*Voyennyy vestnik* (Military Herald): Official monthly journal of the Soviet Ground Forces. Established in 1921. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda." Editor-in-chief: I. A. Skorodumov.

*Zarubezhnoye voyennoye obozreniye* (Foreign Military Review): Official monthly practical military journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense. Established in 1921. Published by "Krasnaya zvezda."



**APPENDIX B**  
**SOVIET AUTHORS**

## APPENDIX B

### SOVIET AUTHORS

*Akhromeyev, MSU S. F.*—Chief of the General Staff (1984– )

*Altunin, Army General A. T.*—Deputy Minister for Civil Defense (1972– )

*Arbatov, A. G.*: Specialist on U.S.-Soviet political-military issues at Institute of World Economics and International Relations

*Arbatov, G. A.*—Director of Institute of USA and Canada, and CPSU Central Committee member

*Bochkarev, Gen.-Maj. K.*—Instructor at Lenin Military-Political Academy

*Bogdanov, R.*: Deputy Director of Institute of U.S.A. and Canada of Academy of Sciences

*Bondarenko, V. M.*: Deputy Chief of Main Trade Directorate of Rear Services

*Bovin, A.*: Authoritative political observer for *Izvestiya* and member of CPSU Central Auditing Commission

*Burlatskiy, F.*: Political observer for *Izvestiya*, deputy director of institute in Academy of Sciences, and head of Philosophy Department in Central Committee institute

*Bykov, O. N.*: Deputy Head of Institute of World Economics and International Relations

*Chernavin, Flt. Admiral V. N.*—Deputy Minister for the Navy (1985– )

*Chernyshev, Col. V.*: TASS military reviewer for *Krasnaya zvezda*

*Falin, V.*: Important political observer for *Izvestiya*

*Fedoseyev, P.*—Vice President of Academy of Sciences and member of CPSU Central Committee

*Gareyev, Col.-Gen. M. A.*—Deputy Chief of the General Staff

*Gerasimov, G.*: Head of Information Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*Gorshkov, Flt. Admiral S. G.*—Deputy Minister for the Navy (1956–85)

*Gribkov, Army General A.*—First Deputy Chief of General Staff for Warsaw Pact Forces

*Igolkin, M. V.*—Doctor of philosophy

*Ivanovskiy, Army General Ye. F.*—Deputy Minister for Ground Troops (1985– )

*Kokoshin, A.*: Deputy chairman of Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against Nuclear Threat, and deputy director of Institute of U.S.A. and Canada

*Koldunov, Marshal A. I.*—Deputy Minister for Air Defense Forces (1978–87)

*Kondrashov, S.*—Political observer for *Izvestiya*

*Kondratkov, Col. T.*: Instructor in Marxism-Leninism Department of General Staff Academy

*Korniienko, G. M.*—First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and member of CPSU Central Committee

*Kudravnsev, V.*—Political observer for *Izvestiya*

*Kulikov, MSU V. G.*—First Deputy Minister for Warsaw Pact Forces (1977– )

*Kurkotkin, Army General S. K.*—Deputy Minister for Rear Services (1972– )

*Kutakhov, Marshal P. S.*—Deputy Minister for Air Forces (1969–84)

*Lebedev, N. I.*—Head of Moscow State Institute of International Relations

*Lukava, Col. G.*—Professor and doctor of philosophy

*Maksimov, Army General Yu. P.*—Deputy Minister for Strategic Missile Troops (1985– )

*Mil'shteyn, Gen.-Lt. M. A.*—Head of Disarmament Section of Institute of USA and Canada

*Milovidov, Gen.-Maj. A. S.*—Instructor and head of faculty at Lenin Military-Political Academy

*Ogarkov, MSU N. V.*—Chief of the General Staff (1977-84)

*Petrov, MSU V. I.*—Deputy Minister for Ground Forces (1980-84); First Deputy Minister (1985-86)

*Petrovskiy, V.*—Head of International Organizations Department and member of Collegium of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*Ponomarev, B. N.*—Head of International Department, Central Committee Secretary, and Politburo Candidate Member

*Ponomarev, Col. M.*: Military-political reviewer for *Krasnaya zvezda*

*Romanov, G. V.*—Full Politburo Member

*Rusakov, K. V.*—Member of Central Committee Secretariat

*Rybkin, Col. Ye.*: Theorist at Institute of Military History

*Semeyko, Col. L.*: Specialist on U.S. national security policy at Institute of U.S.A. and Canada

*Shabanov, Army General V. M.*—Deputy Minister for Armaments (1978- )

*Shakhnazarov, G. Kh.*: Chairman of Soviet Political Science Association and deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department

*Shcherbitskiy, V. V.*: Full Politburo member

*Shevardnadze, E. A.*—Minister of Foreign Affairs (1985- )

*Simonyan, Gen.-Maj. R.*: Specialist on U.S. national security policy

*Sokolov, MSU S. L.*—Minister of Defense (1984-87)

*Sorokin, Admiral A.*—First Deputy Chief of Main Political Administration of Soviet Army and Navy

*Sredin, Col.-Gen. G. V.*—Head of Lenin Military-Political Academy

*Suslov, M.*: Full Politburo member and leading ideologist (deceased)

*Tolkunov, L.*—Chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet

*Tolubko, Marshal V. F.*—Deputy Minister for Strategic Missile Troops (1972–85)

*Trofimenko, G.*: Specialist on U.S.-Soviet strategic issues at Institute of U.S.A. and Canada

*Tyushkevich, Gen.-Maj. S.*—Instructor at Institute of Military History

*Ustinov, MSU D. F.*—Minister of Defense (1976–84)

*Velikhov, Ye.*: Vice-President of Academy of Sciences and Chairman of Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against Nuclear Threat

*Volkogonov, Gen.-Lt. D.*: Chief of a Directorate in the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy

*Vorontsov, G. A.*—Head of Diplomatic Academy of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*Zagladin, V.*—First Deputy Chief of International Department and member of CPSU Central Committee

*Zamyatin, L.*—Head of International Information Office

*Zhilin, Gen.-Lt. P.*—Head of Institute of Military History